"THE BEST" ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE
IS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.
Sold in 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins.
Once used, always used.—Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester.
Awarded 57 PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for the superior excellence of their Carbolic Preparations.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,040—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1893.

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
†	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	29th April.
B.I.	VICTORIA	6398	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.
†	ASSAM	3030	500	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I.	MIRZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th "
					Friday.
†*	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
B.I.	SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D.G. Worcester	2nd June.
†*	ASSAM	3030	500	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5015	800	S. H. Moule	16th "
†*	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd "
B.I.	SHANNON	4199	800	E. Crewe	30th "

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at *Marseilles*.
The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London
†* *These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.*

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon at the previous day.

While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

3rd May 17th May. 14th June.
31st "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard'n, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA THERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May 1893.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
VINDOBONA	L. Lemessich	4,260	350	21st May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 24, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	20th May.
HISPANIA	3,320	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, April 5, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 13 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, £1. 1s. per year, including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 30th *April, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas,* Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "*KAPURTHALA*," 1,168 tons, on the 29th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 4th May, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th April 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.

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STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th April 1893. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of Zanzibar's S. S. "NYANZA", 2,028 Tons, WILL SAIL for ZANZIBAR, &c., on or about the 20th May. For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM and Co.,
Agents.
Mandvi, Khoja Mohla.

NOTICE TO—PASSENGERS VIA BRINDISI OR MARSEILLES.

SPECIAL BAGS FOR THE JOURNEY.

LIGHT, STRONG, AND ROOMY.

ALL NEW—"GOOD VALUE."

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS, OUTFITTERS."

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At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

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IMPORTERS OF

SADDLERY AND HORSE AND STABLE GEAR.

WHIPS:—

BRIDLES.	STIRRUP LEATHERS.
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DOG COLLARS. DOG CHAINS. DOG LEADS.

VETERINARY MEDICINES.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE STABLE.

SEND FOR OUR COMPLETE CATALOGUE.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
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CELLULAR CLOTHING

FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

CELLULAR SHIRTS FOR TENNIS,
FOR OFFICE,
FOR DRESS,
CELLULAR BANIANS.
CELLULAR SLEEPING SUITS.

DELIGHTFULLY COOL WEAR, NON-SHRINKING.

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THORPE & CO.'S SPECIALTIES!

THE BEST GOODS. LOWEST PRICES.

TRAVELLING SUITS, Heavy and Medium, Warm Overcoats and Ulsters.

SLEEPING SUITS, of Flannel, Silk and Wool, Ceylon Flannel, Oxford Cloth.

SHIRTS, WHITE LONG-CLOTH, Oxford, French Prints, Flannel, Silk and Wool, and Ceylon Flannel, &c.

UNDERCLOTHING in every Variety—Cotton, Merino, and Lambswool.

GLOVES, Calf Lined, Ringwood, Mittens, &c. Mufflers, Silk, Cashmere, and Wool.

BEST LINEN COLLARS, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cardigan Jackets, Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns.

WOVEN CHOLERA BELTS, Feather Pillows, SCOTCH-MAUDS, RUGS, Eider Down Quilts.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, Ladies' Dress Baskets, Solid Leather Portmanteaus and Dressing Cases.

GLADSTONE BAGS, Hand-Bags, Courier Bags, Soiled Linen Bags, Cabin Dressing Bags.

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HOLD-ALLS, MONEY BELTS, Sovereign Boxes, METAL SOAP BOXES, Sponges, and Bags.

CELLULOID COLLARS, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts, MARINE or SALT WATER SOAP.

DECK CHAIRS, LONG CHINA, &c., &c., Immense choice.

THORPE AND CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

M. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H.M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES & Co.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!

"STOCK-TAKING SALE."

STOCK TAKING this Year having brought to notice the ENORMOUS NUMBER OF WATCHES on hand,

THE DIRECTORS OF MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

have decided—with a view to clearing their Old Stock—to offer to the Public

DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL ONLY,

a large number of *HIGH CLASS SERVICEABLE TIMEKEEPERS*, chiefly of their OWN MAKE, in GOLD, SILVER and METAL CASES at a SWEEPING REDUCTION of FORTY PER CENT. on the marked prices.

All these Watches having been imported from Europe when EXCHANGE was 15 to 20 Per Cent. higher than at present, and no enhancement of the Prices having been made, this is equivalent to a Reduction of 55 to 60 Per Cent. on the *PRESENT MARKET VALUE OF THE WATCHES. Each Watch* will be thoroughly examined and regulated before delivery, and will carry their usual Guarantee.

Constituents in the Mofussil stating a limit of price and particulars as to whether a Gold, Silver or Metal Watch is required, will have special attention.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,
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PAPARIDINE.

THE new and certain CURE for DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINTS, FLATULENT DIARRHŒA, GASTRIC CATARRH, &c.

TESTIMONIAL:—

To Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SIRS,—I feel that it is my duty to make known the benefit I have received by using your "Paparidine," WHICH HAS COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DYSPEPSIA. I have suffered from the above Disease for the past four years, and have tried all sorts of Medicines, but have never found any that gave me Instant Relief as yours has done. One bottle has completely cured me. I strongly recommend it to any persons suffering from Dyspepsia, as it is a positive Cure.—I am, Sirs, yours faithfully,

(Signed) C. W.

Price Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU NOTICED

That when you Smoke a Pipe of Gold Flake imported into India, the first few Puffs are fragran enough, but when you get

WELL INTO THE PIPE

The taste changes, and the FLAVOUR GOES? That is, because it is like the bulk of Tobacco IMPORTED into INDIA, ADULTERATED with Saccharine, Molasses, and other injurious ingredients.

TRY FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO,

Which is Guaranteed
ABSOLUTELY
PURE.
It Smokes COOL and fragrant to the end.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:—
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
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CALCUTTA.

FLORAL is cooling and refreshing to the Head; possesses a gentle stimulating property for the growth of Hair and prevention of Baldness; removes Scurf and Dandruff, and makes the Hair soft and glossy. Re. 1-4.

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23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. HAIR DOUCHE

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale. PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY. Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.

Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

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PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Doubles, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-an na.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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LESSEE AND DIRECTOR.....MR. HARRY STANLEY.
REMEMBER, LAST NIGHT BUT SEVEN.

HARRY STANLEY'S
COMIC OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY.
For the first time in Bombay
An entirely new and Original Version of the
"FORTY THIEVES."
A Magnificent Burlesque in 2 Acts.
Specially written by Mr. HARRY STANLEY.
Another Gigantic Surprise especially adapted for this Company on a scale of Splendour. Entirely New Scenery, Superb Costumes, Entrancing Transformation Scene, Graceful and Wonderful Dances. By MISS L. DONNELLY, TILLY LAKE, FLO. SUE HENSON, and MISS BELEST.
Bewitching Shadow Dance by Miss L. DONNELLY,
and by Request "TA-RA-RA-BOOM-DE-AY"
LOOK OUT FOR
"THE NAULAKA"
OR
THE GLORY OF THE EAST,
With Gorgeous, Spectacular Effects.
PRICES:—Stalls or Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16; Second Stalls, Rs 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.
Military in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats.
Box Plan at The STAR TOBACCO Co., Meadows Street, Where Tickets for all parts of the House can be had.
Box Office Open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. T. EMPSON, Manager.
Also SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 29th,
A Grand Mid-day Performance, for the convenience of Schools, Families and Children, to see
THE CHARMING BURLESQUE,
ALI BABA OR THE FORTY THIEVES.
Prices for Children and Servants in charge, 4 Annas.
8 Annas, and nett upee.
Orphanages will be admitted Free.
Adults, One, Two and Three Rupees.
Doors open at 3 o'clock. Commence at 3-30 P.M.

PALACE OF WONDERS.

On the MAIDAN, opposite the Gaiety Theatre.
THE LAST OPPORTUNITY BUT TWO
You will have of seeing these WONDERS,
Exhibited by MADAME CORA and her Assistants.
From 7 to 11 P.M. Admission: 8 Annas and 4 Annas.
FOR SALE, the Magnificent Russian Duck TENT, Privately or by Auction on Saturday, the 29th April. Apply E. STANLEY, Gaiety Theatre, at 4 o'clock.

LINGARD'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC,

HORNBY ROAD ADJOINING "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
10 MORNING TILL 10 EVENING, 8 annas.
THE PALACE OF AMUSEMENT.
MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION.
6 LAST DAYS 6
A CARD.—Mdme. Gitana begs to announce that she has brought out from Europe the LATEST OCCULT NOVELTY by which Visitors are able to see their FUTURE HUSBANDS, WIVES, and SWEETHEARTS. FORE-TELLER: PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE.
Native Ladies and Gentlemen, 4 annas. Last 6 Nights.

THE MAGNETIC LADY,
AT EVE'S FLORAL BOWER,
A RAPTUROUS FAIRYLAND,
NEXT THE GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
ADMISSION to the Bower and Performances of THE MAGNETIC LADY from 8 to 10 p. m., ONE RUPEE.
To the Bower only from 6, to 8 P.M. EIGHT ANNAS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

NEXT TUESDAY, MAY 2ND.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
Tendered to MADAME CORA
By Her Numerous Friends.
Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT ENGINEER for temporary employment, on the S. M. Railway. Salary Rs. 300 per month and the usual open line travelling allowances. Appointment to terminate on a month's notice. Send copies of Testimonials to the CHIEF ENGINEER, S. M. Railway, Dharwar.
Dharwar, April 25, 1893.

GENT'S UNDER VESTS,
ENGLISH BALBRIGGAN,
SOFT, FINE AND SILKY.
6—FOR RS. 12.
A SPECIAL BANIAN
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.
ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE, } HOSIERS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, subject to any reasons which may be given to the contrary, the Municipal Commissioner proposes, under Section 418 (i) of Bombay Act III of 1888, TO PROVIDE the following Local Standards of Weight and Measure:—

A.

4 Sers.
8 Sers.
10 Sers or ¼ Maund.
20 Sers or ½ Maund.
40 Sers or 1 Maund.
80 Sers or 2 Maunds.

And to withdraw all the Avoirdupois Weights now in use.

B.

For the Phurra (dry) measure containing 16 Pylees or 3145 cubic inches, to substitute a Phurra (dry) measure containing 17 Pylees or 3341·52 cubic inches.
The Commissioner will be glad to receive and consider any objections which may be forwarded to him on or before 15th June next.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 27th April, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP COPPER AND BRASS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY the 10th May next, offers for the purchase of any quantity up to 25 Tons of SCRAP COPPER and BRASS, in ingots and loose, now lying in the Company's Stores, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned), and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250, as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th April, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of MAFATLAL DALSOKRAM, late of Ahmedabad, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.
BAI CHANDAN, widow of CHOTALAL PITAMBER.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 20th Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three and in the Fifty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 21st Day of April, 1893.
Messrs. MULJEE and RAGHAVJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

YOUTHS' AND BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same material, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the "Premier Cycle Co." Guaranteed to last for 10 years. Complete for Rs. 125, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Youth's Tricycle, Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 245.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

LADIES' WHITE CANVAS Oxford Shoes Tan Fittings. A very Cool Shoe. Rs. 7.—BADHAM PILE and Co., Limited, Bombay.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

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REAL MANILA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 7, 5-8 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are manufactured of thoroughly matured Pure Manila Tobaccos. They are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila, and we are quite confident that they will meet with the entire approval of all the lovers of Real Manila Cigars.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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WANTED, an experienced EUROPEAN NURSE, to take entire charge of a child 2 years old. A well-recommended Ayah might suit. No Eurasian need apply. Address "441," care of this Office.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, at Panchgani, a NURSE, European or Eurasian, to take entire charge of a child 4 months old. Salary offered Rs. 30. Apply, enclosing copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, stating whether European or Eurasian to "C. R.," care of Superintendent, Panchgani.

WANTED, AT ONCE, fully competent SHORTHAND REPORTER.—Address with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, "A. Z.," care of this Office.

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£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

FOR SALE.—A Pair of PANTHER CUBS, (Male and Female). Price Rs. 125 each, or Rs. 200 for both together. Please apply "M. A.," care of this Paper.

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ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

WM HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

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NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES.....Rs. 15,96,500
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank is again receiving Deposits for 1, 2, and 3 Months at Special Rates of Interest, which may be ascertained on application at this Office or at the Bombay Branch.
By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, 11th April, 1893.

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SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to receive offers for the purchase of outstanding debts and claims of the above Company. For particulars and terms apply to the Liquidators at their office, No. 13 Kadir Makan, Sirdar Ganj, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th day of April 1893.

કમળશી પરેમજી,
i. e., CUMULSEY PREMJI,
For Self and Co., Liquidator.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 25th day of May, 1893, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorney (if any) to the undersigned Liquidators of the said Company at their office No. 13, Kadir Makan, Sirdar Ganj, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators, or in person or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 25th day of April 1893.

કમળશી પરેમજી,
i. e., CUMULSEY PREMJI,
For Self and Co., Liquidator.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 19th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 6th May, 1893, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business, viz:—
1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1892.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To confirm an appointment of an additional Director in the Board.
4. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5.—To appoint Auditors for the Current Year and fix their remuneration.
6.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 19th April 1893.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 22nd April to 6th May, 1893, both days inclusive.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOW STREET,
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FRESH SHIPMENT PER
P. and O. s. s. "ORIENTAL,"
OF
LA FINE FLEUR CIGARETTES.
No. 1, Rs. 3-12 per 100. No. 2, Rs. 3 per 100.
"ORIENT" CIGARETTES.
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Rs. 6 per 1,000, or 2 annas per packet of 20 and neat Cigarette holder in each packet.
Liberal terms to Traders for quantities of 5,000 and upwards of the ZEPHYR brand.
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in Hermetically sealed tins of ¼lb. each, Rs. 1-4 per tin.
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TOBACCO
in Hermetically sealed tins of ¼ and ½lb. each, Rs. 4, per lb.
HAVANNAH CIGARS,
"DONA ANNAS," Gold foil round each Cigar, Rs. 15 per Box of 50.
"LA AMISTED, Rs. 7 per Box of 50.
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Quality and Condition of Cigarettes, Tobaccos, and Cigars absolutely guaranteed.
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"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
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"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY.

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes;—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Boties by all Chemists.

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Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN
Branches at .....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£	100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)
ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any

BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 25	Rs.
Indian BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	9 pr. ct.	1,087½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all		940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	8½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	20⅝
Silver Share	---	---	---	---	---

MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Dividend.	
Allcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	270 / 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pilo	5,000	100	100	10	90
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	225	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	153
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	---	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	115
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 25%	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 15	96
Napier Hotel Co	2,500	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	---	90
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	215
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	82
Pat's Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	30	455
Prince of Wales Fireing Flour	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Rimlis	2,500	100	100	---	10
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	895
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	62
Telephone Co.	9,300	25	25	---	18½ Exd

PRESS COMPANIES.	Yearly.		Re
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250 / 75 / 1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all / 50 / 450
Albert (Messrs. achee)	200	200	1 / 18 pr. ct. / 890
Apollo	750	1,100	009'5 / 2,200 / 205
Bellary	167	001'7	1,000 / Nil. / 40 / 320
Bhownagar City Press & Manfg Co.	550	250	250 / --- / 300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125 / Rs. 10 / 115
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200 / --- / 120
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all / 16 / 220 / 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880 / 20 / 320
Kesri fadia	750	1,000	1,000 / 45 dvd / 1,350
English	400	250	--- / 130 / 135
and Manfg.	515	2,500	2,500 / Rs. 35 / 925
Fort	300	500	all / 100 / 480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500 / 50 / 475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all / 50 / 115
Khangaum	240	450	450 / 32½ / 375 xd
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500 / 63 / 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125 / 7½ pr. ct. / 110
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400 / Rs. 40 / 430
Mumbai Mill	1,000	250	all / Rs. 32½ / 287½
New Berar	1,200	500	500 / Rs. 55 / 580
New Indian	1,000	125	125 / Rs. 1 / 120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500 / Rs25 dvd	41
Sabapathy Pp (Bellary)	500	500	75 / 20 / 48
Sassoon	300	500	500 / 20 / 500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	400 / 25 / 1,375 x
Sind	400	2,000	750 / 35 / 500 w
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250 / 35 / 200
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all / 75 / 235
Volkart	---	1,000	100 / Rs. 100 / 950-55

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	505 xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	82
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay Unitied	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	380
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	---	325 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,055 xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	590
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,025 xd
Connaught Mills	600	1,000	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000			Rs. 15	640 xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	410 xd
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,808	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	410
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	505
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	690 xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 / 25	660 / 700
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	---	1,080 xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	---	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070 xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	660
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205 xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	860 xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 x
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30	725
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	75
Khatao Manufacturing Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	565
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	650
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	980
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,500
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	505
Mahboobshah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,605
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	141½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja M.F. sore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	12 p.c. g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	450
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R. 60	1,010
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soondercas	750	2,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	500
Southern India	1,000	900	900	Nil	220
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	321
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	470
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishankar C. Mill	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	---	580

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-2
China Leaf	"	26-4 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-8 "
Do. do. new	"	25-4 "
Australia do.	"	26-2
Bombay do.	"	25-12
English Sovereigns	"	16-6
Do. Drazons	"	16-5
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	108-8
Do. 17½ do.	"	108-11
Carolas Dollars	"	226 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223
Five-Francs	"	321

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Stanley's Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre.
Lingard's Polytechnic, Albert Buildings.
The Magnetic Lady, Eve's Floral Bower.
Madame Cora's Palace of Wonders, Esplanade.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

POLO.—There will be no polo to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Sutherland entered and the s. s. Altmore and Niagara left the dock on Wednesday, and the s. s. Clan Fraser yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Samoa entered the dock on Wednesday, and the s. s. Rohilla, and St. Fillans yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind direct, per extra s. s. Kapurthala, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 29th instant.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The string band of the Marine Battalion will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner, on Monday, the 1st May.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A MAHOMEDAN GIRL.—Fatma, a woman, residing at Tindal Street, reports to the police that her daughter, Ashabee, aged sixteen years, left her house, on Tuesday afternoon, and has since been missing. She was at the time she left home, wearing gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 40.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—Boolalybux Moorarkhan, residing at Musjid Lane, has reported to the police, that during his absence from home, on Wednesday afternoon, somebody entered his room, and stole a small cash-box, containing gold and silver ornaments and precious gold rings, set with diamonds, collectively valued at Rs. 2,815.

HERR CARL WALTHER.—Herr Carl Walther, who is leaving for Europe next week, wishes to tender his best thanks to the public of Bombay for their enthusiastic reception, and also to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly came forward to assist him at his concerts. He intends returning to India next season, bringing with him a brother and sister, both possessing magnificent voices, and being now trained in Europe, one in the Conservatoire of Bruxelles, the other by Madame Joachim, the wife of the great violinist.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last, a Hindu woman left her little son, Mahadu Ganu, on the road, in front of a godown, at Argyle Road, and entered it. Immediately afterwards Mahadu tried to cross the street, when he was knocked down and run over by a cart, which was being driven by a Hindu at a moderate pace. The deceased was seriously injured by one of the wheels of the cart passing over him, and he was removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where he died on Wednesday last. An inquest was held yesterday, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Deputy Coroner, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Col. F. Ryley and Officers the Band of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

Overture.....Rob Roy.....Bishop
Fantasia.....Swedish Melodies.....Dunkler
Valse.....Au Clair de la Lune Blanche Donau.....Strauss
Entr'acte.....Rosamunde.....Schubert
Selection.....Ma Mie Rosette.....Lacome
Gavotte.....Herzliebchen.....Burald
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, after recording some further evidence, committed Wittoo Mareeba and Rama Babajee Potelekar to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in causing the death of one Govind Ramoo, whom they assaulted with a stick, at Lohar Chawl, on the 7th inst., under circumstances already reported in connection with the enquiry before the Coroner, and in the Police Court. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; Mr. S. G. Velinker appeared for the second accused, while the first accused was undefended.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE CHEATING.—Kishorchand, described as a son of "Sirdar Hirobarnandas Roocknood-Dowla, honorary magistrate in the Punjab," was placed before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, in connection with a charge of cheating in respect of currency notes for Rs. 10,000. The charge had been preferred by Mr. B. X. Lopes, a contractor, against one Mahomedkhan and the accused before the court. Mr. DeSouza, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that the first accused had not yet been arrested, and that, in his absence, the complainant did not wish to proceed against the second accused. Mr. Kapadia, who appeared for the latter, raised no objection ; and as no evidence was led against the latter he was discharged.

THE FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT DADUR.—The adjourned inquest, touching the death of Rowjee Luxman, a *mucadam* of porters, who was run over and killed by a passing goods-train, at the Dadur Station of the G. I. P. Railway, on the 16th ultimo, was concluded yesterday evening, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Deputy Coroner, who summed up the evidence at great length and the jury, after a short consultation, returned the following verdict:—"That the death of Rowjee Luxman was caused from injuries received by his having been accidentally knocked down and run over, at Dadur Station, by the waggons of the goods-train, No. 152, when attempting to pass between the waggons for the purpose of crossing the line ; and we acquit Mr. Branson, the driver of the goods-train, No. 152, of any blame in the matter."

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT SHOLAPUR.—The distribution of prizes this year to the pupils of St. Joseph's School took place in the open air, and was a decided success. Among those who responded to the numerous invitations were Mrs. H. C. Redford, Mrs. Rutterford, Mr. F. J. Duxbury, Dr. and the Misses Scroggie, and a number of Hindu gentlemen. Mr. C. B. Winchester presided, and the entertainment opened with a violin duet, which, with harmonium accompaniment, was very creditably rendered by Messrs. J. and F. Fernandez, and V. J. DeCruz. Miss Gertrude Pereyra spoke an appropriate prologue. Master E. Jackson sang ably "Ay You, Porter." After the first part of the programme there ensued a short interval, when the curtain rose on the chief item of the evening, the farce in one act, entitled "Dr. Harrison," the young actors acquitting themselves creditably. The farce was thoroughly enjoyed from beginning to end. At the conclusion of the play the report of the school for the year 1892 was read by the Rev. Father D'Souza, after which Mr. Winchester distributed the prizes to the successful scholars.

A FREE FIGHT BETWEEN PATHANS.—Before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, twelve Punjabee Pathans were charged, at the instance of Inspectors Gray and Fleming, with disorderly behaviour in a public place. The fight between the accused, who belonged to rival factions, and were joined by other members of their respective factions, took place on Wednesday night, on their return from the Prince's Dock, after the day's work was over. There were two fights during the evening, one at Nagpada, and another at Imambara. A few heads were broken with sticks with which most of the combatants were armed ; but the speedy arrival of the police prevented more serious results occurring and scared the law-breakers away. Hence out of a large number who took port in the affray only a dozen could be brought to justice. One of the accused pleaded total innocence of the charge preferred against him, averring that he was arrested at the police-station where he had gone to make a complaint about the injuries he had received. The Magistrate gave him the benefit of a doubt, and warned and discharged him, telling him, if he had a complaint to make to obtain a summons against his assailants. The other accused were fined rupees three each, and ordered to be bound over each in Rs. 20 to keep the peace.

EVENING PARTY AT MAHALUXMI.—On Wednesday evening, the members of the Mahomedan Club gave an evening party, in a bungalow, at Clark Road, Mahaluxmi, in honour of the Hon. Mr. Fuzalbhoy Visram, a prominent and wealthy member of the Mahomedan community, being nominated by his Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council to a seat on the Viceregal Legislative Council. There was a fairly large gathering of the members of the different sections of the Mahomedan community and a few Parsees and Hindus. Invitations were issued by the reception committee, which consisted of the members of the club, formed for the purpose of getting up the entertainment. The guests, who began to arrive at nine o'clock, were received by Messrs. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Fazalbhoy Meherally Chinoy, Meherally Mahomed Chinoy, and others, and accommodated in a spacious hall on the first floor of the building, where some dancing girls entertained the guests with native songs. The building was brilliantly lighted and tastefully decorated for the occasion. The guest of the evening arrived at nine o'clock, and was cordially received by the members of the club. Several gentlemen presented huge garlands, and superb bouquets of flowers to Mr. Fazalbhoy, and poured blessings upon him and his family. Mr. Fazalbhoy thanked the gentlemen present for the honour they had done him that evening. At ten o'clock an adjournment was made to the front hall on the ground floor, where light refreshments were provided for the guests, who dispersed at a late hour after the distribution of flowers.

DINNER TO MR. B. N. SEERVAI.—Last week Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai, a member of the Municipal Corporation, was entertained at a dinner party, given at the Excelsior Club, Malabar Hill, by several of his friends, in recognition of charitable and religious works, built and endowed by him in Nowsari, Baroda, Udwada, and Bombay. Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, solicitor of the High Court, in proposing the health of the guest of the evening, said that Mr. Seervai was a native of Nowsari, tracing his descent from a respectable and noble family. Though his parents left him a comparatively poor man, he had now risen by his own industry, energy, and foresight to a position of wealth and prosperity. He is a Justice of the Peace, a Municipal Councillor, a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and of the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution. He had business connections with the Bombay and Baroda Railway for the last quarter of a century, and as the line traverses a great portion of Guzerat, inhabited by Parsees, he had invariably kept in view their comfort and convenience. Udwada is a town where there is one of the oldest fire-temples containing the sacred fire, and here twice during the year the Parsees of Bombay and other towns and villages visit the temple, making offerings of money, sandal wood, &c., and distributing monies to the poor. As the town lies a distance from a temporary station on the railway line, Mr. Byramjee Seervai offered to build a permanent road leading from the station to the town ; and he has now placed the magnificent sum of Rs. 35,000 at the disposal of the Collector of Surat with that object in view. In the first place, Mr. Seervai asked the Baroda Railway Company if they would allow him to build a station on the line. This offer was declined by them, but they suggested that a road would be more welcome. The road will henceforth be known as the Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai Road at Udwada. He has also built a fire-temple at Baroda, presented a large silver urn of the value of Rs. 10,000 to a fire-temple at Nowsari, and in various other ways assisted Parsee charitable and religious institutions. Mr. Seervai made a suitable reply to the toast.

A SOLICITOR AND HIS MANAGING CLERK.

AT the Small Causes Court, Mr. Withaldas Ambaidas sued Mr. Dhoudu Shamrao Garud, solicitor, before Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Fourth Judge, for the recovery of Rs. 180, being the amount of two months' salary, due by the defendant to the plaintiff. Mr. Manchashunker, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Pardhan, pleader, represented the defendant. The defendant, who is a solicitor of the High Court, employed the plaintiff as a managing clerk on a salary of Rs. 90 per month. The plaintiff served the defendant until March last, when he was dismissed from the service by the defendant, who had paid him his salary for the month of January. Plaintiff had received Rs. 31 on behalf of the defendant, as fee from a client, and he gave credit to the defendant for that amount. The defendant denied the liability of the claim, contending that the plaintiff joined his office on the 10th of January last and was paid for that month. On the 9th of February last the plaintiff went to Petlad to celebrate the marriage of his son and returned on the 7th of March last. On the 23rd of the same month, the defendant dismissed the plaintiff for alleged misconduct, which rendered the latter liable to forfeit wages due to him. The defendant was, however, willing to pay Rs. 24 due to the plaintiff, if the plaintiff was ready to give him credit for Rs. 31, which he had received from the defendant's client. The plaintiff was not entitled to receive anything for the days on which he was absent at Petlad. The defendant said that he dismissed the plaintiff for the following reasons:—The plaintiff did not pay to the defendant the sum of Rs. 31, which he collected from a client ; plaintiff acted contrary to the rules of the office in sending a letter to a client without sanction ; the plaintiff charged the defendant and his clerks with telling a lie ; the plaintiff also became insubordinate, and for the above reasons he was dismissed from the service. The plaintiff denied the charges, and said that he was not guilty of misconduct. He was not asked to pay Rs. 31 to the defendant. The Judge said that the plaintiff was not entitled to keep the money, although he was asked by the plaintiff to pay the same on the 23rd of March last. The plaintiff was not right in charging the defendant and his clerks with telling falsehoods. Under the circumstance, the Judge dismissed the suit.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

AN adjourned meeting of members of the Bombay Education Society was held yesterday, at the premises of the Byculla Schools, Captain W. P. Walshe presiding. The annual report for the year 1892, extracts from which have already been published, was taken as read, and was, on the motion of Dr. Waters, seconded by Captain Walshe, adopted and confirmed, and ordered to be printed and circulated.

The following directors were reported to have resigned or retired by rotation :—Mr. J. W. Orr, Captain W. P. Walshe, Mr. H. A. Acworth, Colonel G. Merewether, Mr. F. A. Little, Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, and Colonel W. Merriman.

The voting lists, circulated under rule 16, were laid on the table, and the chairman declared the following gentlemen duly elected, if willing to serve as directors : —Messrs. H. A. Acworth, F. A. Little, Captain W. P. Walshe, Messrs. F. Yorke-Smith, James Jardine, Leslie Crawford, and the Hon. Basil Lang.

On the motion of Captain Walshe, seconded by Dr. Waters, Colonel C. A. Empson was elected a director of the Society.

The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATION.

THE DIVAN BAHADUR MANIBHAI CUTCH MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The Divan Bahadur Manibhai Cutch Memorial Scholarship for the encouragement of Technical Education, of the value Rs. 20 per month and tenable for two years, has to be awarded on the result of the Previous Examination of 1892.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE final game in the Lawn-Tennis Doubles Handicap Tournament will be played this afternoon at the Bombay Gymkhana, at 5 o'clock :—

Mr. A. J. Brooks } vs. { Mr. Watson Smyth.
Mr. A. J. Besley } { Mr. Frank Jones.

THE island of Jamaica contains about 2,683,000 acres, of which about 413,000 are flat and the remainder hilly. There are 640,000 acres under cultivation, or about one-fourth of the whole ; but if there is deducted from this the 372,900 acres in common pasture, the amount of actual cultivation is reduced to about 268,000 acres, or one-tenth of the total.

A STORY of a most sensational character has been telegraphed from Morganfield, Kentucky. A farmer, named Oliver, whose daughter Abbie had been betrayed by her sweet-heart, Henry Delaney, sought out the latter and asked him if he was prepared to make honourable reparation for his base conduct. Delaney insolently expressed his intention of doing nothing of the sort, whereupon Oliver whipped out his revolver and covering his daughter's betrayer with it ordered him to "march." Delaney wisely considering that in such circumstances prudence was the better part of valour obeyed the injunction and accompanied the farmer to his homestead, where, joined by the girl Abbie and her mother, the whole party drove to the house of a minister, where, forced into submission by the unpleasant proximity of the irate father's six-shooter, the outwitted lover consented to marry the young woman he had dishonoured. A number of Delaney's friends getting to hear of the extraordinary affair, mustered in force and proceeded to the minister's house with a view to a rescue. They arrived, however, just too late, the bridal party having left the house and re-entered their conveyance. The young men, enraged at their failure, opened fire with their revolvers upon the occupants of the carriage, and a couple of minutes later the unhappy bride was a corpse, her father was seriously wounded, and her mother only escaped by the coachman driving away at a furious pace. The bridegroom Delaney jumped from the carriage and rejoined his friends, who threatened to lynch Oliver.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE !—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Etona, 1,613 tons, Captain W J Enright, sailed for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE City Line s s City of Venice, 2,280 tons, Captain Campbell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE s s Rheinfels, 1,773 tons, Captain H G Webb, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen, with a general cargo.

THE s s Kt of St John, 2,248 tons, Captain A H Billett, cleared yesterday for Aden, Jedda, &c with a general cargo and 1,016 pilgrims as passenges

THE s s Ilaface, 223 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sheher, (19th April,) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Mr N B Ahmed.

THE s s Resolve, 2,034 tons, Captain S Alcoat, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant, from Batoum, with a cargo of 1,03,500 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ralli Brothers.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Vadala, 2,161 tons, Captain T J Nailer, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast-ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surgn-Captain Girvin, Mr E B Raikes and 10 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	Swordsman	937	MacDormett	Zanzibar	28-4	V Ebrahim
B	Longstone	1515	Dadley	Hamburg	30-4	J Macintosh
C	Hoosenee	993	Raffin	Jedda	28-4	B & P S N Co
D	Rheinfels	1775	Tocler	Hamburg	27-4	Glade & Co
E	Elwick	1570	Steele	Dunkirk	29-4	W & A Graham
F	Freyr	1393	Benson	Hamburg	28-4	K Nixon & Co
G	Sutherland	1463	Brown	Not fixed		Ralli Brothers
H	Cumeria	1993	New	Havre	29-4	K Nixon & Co
K	B. Head	1619	Smith	Marseilles	1-5	J M Heyn
L	Meyun	91	Gibb	Aden		K Nixon & Co
M	Kt. of St. John	2248	Billet	Jedd	27-4	K Nixon & Co
N	Clandeboye	1443	Ranson	Karachi		W & A Graham
O	Carmelo	2270	Dickman	London		W & A Graham
P	Tanjore	1402	Barron	Marmagoa		Shpd & Co
Q	Thyra	2244	Dunning	Genoa, &c	30-4	W & A Graham

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Castle Garth	1672	Nicoll	Dunkirk	1-5	T Morrison
2	Cy of Venice	2201	Campbell	Not fixed		Sir C. Forbes
3	R. Rubattino	3044	Maxello	G. & Naples	4-5	F Branchi
4	Java	2631	Crawford	China		P & O S N Co
5	Rohilla	2171	Nautes	China		P & O S N Co
6	Melbridge	1855	Barge	Havre	28-4	W & A Graham
7	Imperatrix	2334	Fraw	Trieste	1-5	A L S N Co
8	Sheikh	2823	Newey	Antwerp	29-4	K Nixon & Co
9	Longships	2942	White	Not fixed	5-5	W & A Graham
12	Eden Hall	2273	Jones	Liverpool	28-4	E Bates & Co
13	Samoa	4507	Adam	Antwerp	7-5	K Nixon & Co
15	Etona	1613	Enright	Hamburg	27-4	W & A Graham
16	Chatfield	1904	McPee	T. & Venice		J Mackintosh
17	Santiago (bq)	480	Meyer	Not fixed		H S Sidick
—	St. Fillans			Idling		K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Date of Arrival.	Date of Departure.	Destination.
S.S.	Pachumba	25-4	Karachi and Coast
"	Kapurthala	29-4	Do.
"	Mecca	30-4	Karachi and Persian Gulf. (Will sail on arrival of the English mail.)

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Clan Fraser.....2048.....F Muir & Co.

ARRIVAL.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	H. M. S. Boadicea.	Giffard	Colombo, April 22.
	Ilaface (s)	Nacoda	Sheher, April 19.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Rheinfels (s)	Weber	Hamburg, &c.
	City of Venice (s)	Campbell	Karachi.
	Etona (s)	Enright	Hamburg.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Vadala, Nailer, for Calcutta, &c.
" Kt. of St. John, Billett, for Jedda, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Sutherland, for Amsterdam.
" St. Fillans, for Amsterdam.
" Clandeboye, for Hamburg.
" Rydal Hall, for Genoa and Marseilles.
" Lesbury, for Antwerp, Havre, Dunkirk, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

April.
23 Virawa s.....Mackinlay ..Bombay, April 13.

DEPARTURES.

April 23.—Steamers Pallana, Baron Clyde, Australia and Arratoon Apcar ; and ship Ancyra.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 27.

FOR LONDON.

Siam s—12 cwts ivory, Heerjeebhoy Rahukoo.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Longstone s—55 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Melbridge s—2,000 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.
Carrodale s—1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Elwick s—7,800 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers ; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.
Castlegarth s—1,000 cwts linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Samoa s—2,000 cwts wheat, 4,500 cwts castorseed and 2,000 cwts poppy-eed, Ralli Brothers ; 575 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 4,002 cwts poppyseed, A Blaschecck and Co ; 210 cwts myrabollams, O Martin and Co.
Sheikh s—200 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 1,000 cwts poppy seed, Volkart Brothers ; 110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 2,003 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Sutherland s—58,259 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Chatfield s—633 cwts myrabolllams, W Gurtler ; 165 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 55 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.
Birdoswald 440 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Kt Errant s—200 cwts myrabollams and 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MESINA.

R Rubattino s—4,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Melbridge s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.
Rydal Hall s 74,180 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Bengore Head s—2,000 cwts groundnuts, Finlay Muir and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Mortlake s—4,000 cwts

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, in Medows Street, No. 21, the following:

Surplus Stock of a Photographer—

The same consisting of lenses, printing frames, developing dishes, burnisher, cameo press, magic lantern with screen, retouching desks, changing box, light tight box, &c.

Now on view.

SALE OF BEAM SCALES.

On FRIDAY, the 5th May, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room in Medow Street, No. 21.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Adult Damjee.

Per s. s. "Netherby Hall."

Mark 19 56—2 cases W. and S. Aveby's Beam Scales of No. 360-362, of different sizes.

Terms cash on or before delivery.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, April 28, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, next to the Admiralty House, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate lamps, picture, large size cooking stove, Brussels carpets, garden plants, etc., the property of J. HENDERSON, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Wilderness, Mazagon, near the "Bhundarvara Reservoir," the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateiware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., Hinks' lamps, table ornaments, poultry, pigeons, poultry house, choice garden plants, coal cooking stove, etc., the property of J. BRENNAN, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman,

1 dog-cart by Stephens and Co. with a c. b. Grey pony, 13·2.

1 Lucknow Gig, with a dark bay Waler gelding, 14 high.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateiware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany upright pianoforte by Soundy and Co., table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpets, windproof lamps, &c., the property of H. M. STEWART, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 1st MAY, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

25 boxes each 1 dozen Richard Mathew and Co.'s Carlton Whisky, 11 years old.

13 boxes each 1 dozen Persses Irish Whisky, 8 years old.

100 dozen bottles Eau de Cologne.

On account and at the risk of Goolam Hoosein Callian, ex s.s. Rhoinfels, by order of Messrs. S. C Kotewal and Co.,—

C W—W-709—K and Co 7320-25-6 cases brass marine lanterns.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome double-seated brougham.

1 light and strong victoria,

1 strong serviceable office shigram.

1 strong serviceable open carriage.

1 safety bicycle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Albion Place, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, pictures, carpets, lamps, &c., the property of WALTER RABBIT, Esq.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN COOMBHARWADA OR COOMBHARWADA SECOND STREET OU SIDE THE FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 5th May, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Mr. Ardesir Cowasjee, the transferee of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Shunker Ramchundra and Raghunath Ramchundra, a minor, by his brother and guardian, the said Shunker Ramchundra, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of July, 1888, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part, and Cursetjee Pirojee, Oodo Punajee, Loomba Jusaji, Custoor Oodaji, and Sutra Jusaji of the other part, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Coombharwada second Street, formerly in the sub-district of Bombay, and which had been in the occupation in the tenants of the said mortgagors, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under old No. 1929, new No. old Survey No. 33, and new Survey No. 4,999 and assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 108 and now under street Nos. 109-112, and ward No. 762 admeasuring 142 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by Coombharwada aforesaid, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Ora Allibhoy Goolani Hoosein, and on the south by the house of Mowji Rama.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, April 28, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND LOST PROPERTY AT THE LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place a quantity of unclaimed and lost luggage.

BONA-FIDE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. R. Staff Quarters, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, plateware, glass and crockery ware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of J. MACDONALD, Esq.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

At 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built dog cart with a powerful bay Arab horse and harness.

1 handsome plate glass fronted miniature brougham.

1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.

1 strong-built victoria with removeable coachbox.

1 powerful bay waler mare, aged, goes in single and double harness.

1 pair of strong grey Australian horses, 15·2 both go in single and double harness.

1 very handsome grey Arab galloway, goes well in saddle, a firstrate hack.

1 pair of handsome strong black English horses, both go in single and double harness.

1 pair of strong black Australian horses, 15·2 both go in single and double harness.

1 strong bay Arab pony.

The property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe—

1 pair of grey Arab horses, aged, about 14-2½, driven regularly in double harness for last two years, never sick or sorry.

1 country-bred grey mare, aged, about 13-3, an excellent trapper.

1 country bred brown mare, aged, about 13-2½, thoroughly trained, polo pony, excellent hack and trapper.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m, Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mariah Hill, Mazagaon, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished household furniture by Wimbridge and others, best plateiware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rich table ornaments, a first-rate Singer's sewing machine (very little used), a rook rifle, one revolver, very rich Persian carpets, handsome Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of Captain SHEPHERD.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c, AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT, WAREE BUNDER

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, waste paper, &c.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Narayen Baboolker Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished and open carved household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oil paintings and pictures, rich Brussels and Persian carpets handsome Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, one Rigid Camera for pictures, 12 by 8, with large lens in case, by Ross, three dark slides and sundry appurtenances, one portable dark room of canvas by How & Co., a strong-built victoria with a grey horse and harness, a collection of choice plants, &c., the property of F. FRYVOGEL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, April 28, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

SALE OF FURNITURE, &c., OF THE BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

Under instructions from the Secretary, Bombay Medical Union, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 P.M., at the Apollo House, in Apollo Street, Fort, the whole of the furniture, &c., the property of the Bombay Medical Union, changing premises,—consisting of best plated sets of spoons and forks, table cutlery, dinner and desert sets, decanters, tumblers, bouquet holders, kerosine lamps, painted screen, sets of blackwood dining tables, chairs, round and pier tables, book cases, hat stand, office table, clock, chessmen with boards, copper utensils, medicines, tooth paste, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 28, 1893.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...£2,500,000

Life Fund in Special Trust for Life

Policyholders £1,372,227

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.

Total Annual Income £1,500,000

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 22½ Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co., SECRETARIES, I, GRANT'S-LANE, CALCUTTA.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

NEW ADDRESS:

SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS, HUMMUM STREET.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND, DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE, No. 8, COLABA CAUSEWAY, APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—Mrs. MARIE C. BOND, No. 8, Colaba Causeway, Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness o the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON." A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.

All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.

" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 27

AN advance of 1-16d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver on London yesterday, at 38 1-16d., 4 per cent. Rupee Securities being unchanged at £63¼; and, in New York, the metal was unaltered at 83¼ cents per oz.; demand Exchange in London having further receded ¼ cent to 4·87½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 557,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·35 to 83·50 cents. per oz. Consols in London were unchanged yesterday at 99½, and Indian Sterling Loan at 109¼; but the market rates o discount were further put up ⅛ per cent. both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 2½ and 2½ per cent., respectively. French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent. to 96½; Paris Exchange on London was a shade easier, at fcs. 25·13½.

As we anticipated full rates were obtained at the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bill remittances yesterday. Only half a lakh of Bills were allotted to Calcutta, at 1s. 2 21-32d.; but 59½ lakhs of Wire Transfers were given, at 1s. 2 11-16d., of which Calcutta got 24¼ lakhs, Bombay 25¼ lakhs, and Madras 10 lakhs—these rates being 1-32d. to 1-16d. higher than that of the regular allotments on the previous Wednesday, though the same as were obtained for small amounts of extra Bills and Transfers, respectively, on the following day. Extra allotments of Bills to the amount of 1½ lakh on the three Presidencies were made yesterday, at 1s. 2 11-16 to 23-32d.; and 20 lakhs of Transfers, say 14 lakhs on Bombay, at 1s. 2 23-32d. and 6 on Calcutta, at 1s. 2 23-32d. to ⅔d. It is announced that 60 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks advanced their buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it 1s. 2½d. per rupee.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull last evening; Surats and Arrivals flat, the day's Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. 4 5-16d. per lb. was still the price of spot Mid.-Americans; but Surats were unchanged in value. Egyptian "Fair" Brown was 1-16d. lower, at 4 11-16d. per lb. American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 3-16d. for April-June deliveries, and 4⅛d. for August-September. The day's Imports were 17,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

The New York Market was virtually unchanged, 7 13-16 cents, being still quoted for ready Mid.-Uplands, while July Futures were one point lower at 7·68 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales; and the total figures for the present season now compare as follows with those in the two previous years for the same time:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Wednesday's Receipts...	5,000	7,000	8,000
Four days' do.	30,000	33,000	40,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892	4,687,000	6,683,000	6,537,000

A dull feeling has prevailed in our local market for the staple to-day, and prices are further Rs. 2 per candy lower. Exporters have bought 200 Mowa, at Rs. 216-18; 100 Kuddie, at Rs. 215; and 100 Bhownugger, at Rs. 218; and they have contracted for 700 Dharwars, for May-June delivery, at Rs. 205-6; and 200 Westerns, for May-June, at Rs. 195, while the Mills have taken 650 bales, consisting of 400 Westerns, at Rs. 172-72½; 150 Broach, at Rs. 225; and 100 Barsee, at Rs. 220, per candy.

WHEAT continues to attract but little attention from shippers, and only a small business has been done again in a quiet market, while prices have declined half an anna per cwt., closing quotations this evening being as follows:

White Peasy 91 per cent. ...Rs.	4	11	3	per cwt.
Do. 85 " "	4	10	3	"
No. 1 Club Delhi..... "	4	9	3	"
Red Delhi..... "	4	6	0	"
Hard Yellow ..... "	5	3	0	"
Red Ahmedabad ..... "	4	8	0	"
Hard Red ..... "	4	13	0	"

SEEDS have become quiet to-day, and only a small export business has transpired; while prices both of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, are half to one anna lower, at our quotations, say:—

Linseed .....Rs.	7-7-0	to Rs. 7-9-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. "	7-8-0		"
" " Cawnpore. "	6-15-0	" " 7-1-0	"
" Red " "	6-7-6	" " 6-9-6	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	12,245	bales.
Wheat.....	57,846	cwts.
Linseed	37,486	"
Rapeseed	71,447	"
Gingelly	925	"
Poppyseed.....	12,391	"
Groundnuts	12,109	"
Castorseed	7,324	"
Rice	10,140	"

FREIGHTS are firm, and holders of tonnage have again been asking higher rates, particularly for prompt shipment; but the demand for space cannot be called brisk.

MONEY continues to be in greater demand, and the Directors of the Bank of Bombay have raised their rates again this afternoon by one per cent., so that the minimum now stands at 8 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened somewhat unsettled, at 1s. 2 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, without, however, attracting many buyers, and, before long, the Demand rate became 1s. 2⅝d., at which there was only a limited enquiry. For three months' sight Credits, the rate has been 1s. 2⅝d. throughout the day, at which again a plentiful supply of Bills was reported for April-May delivery, and we have heard of a moderate amount being placed, also, at 1s. 2 13-16d. for June; since a fair amount of ready re-sales of Bank Paper, at 1s. 2 25-32d.; and the market at the close might be called steady at the following rates:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s.	2⅝d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s.	2 23-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.1s.	2 13-16d.	"
Credits do. 1s	2 7-8d.	"
Francs do. .....1·56¼		"

The weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of 19th April, 1893...	53,31,000
Add—Silver received during the week	15,14,000
	68,45,000
Deduct—Now Coin paid during the week	10,00,000
	58,45,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals.....	19,36,000
	77,81,000
Last Week	77,56,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining to-day, and rates for Fours receded to 104 for cash, 104 1-16 for the coming settlement, and 104½ for the end of May; a rally, however, took place before the market closed, and it left off at an advance of ⅛ in the above quotations; 100 nominal, having been quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES are neglected on all lines, and the only changes in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 5 each in Luckmidas and Manockji Mill shares, and of Rs. 2½ in Mazagon.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Cable San Thome-Loanda right.

Cable Paramaribo-Cayenne interrupted.

Route Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted. Locality unknown.

Mauritius mail closes at Durban, at 8 a.m., and at Zanzibar at or about 10 p.m., on Saturday, the 29th instant.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 26th April, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·709
Temperature of the Air	84·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	75·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·748
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·5
General Directions of Wind*.....	WSW, SW, WSW, SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*.....	190

*From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WHYMPER—April 27, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, of dysentery, H. J. Whymper, C. I. E., aged 48. Funeral will leave the hospital at 4 p.m., to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

RUSSELL—April 23, at 1, Store Road, Ballygunge, the wife of Edwin C Russell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HALLIDAY—VON BIBRA—At St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Fred Loch, son of Mr Fred Mytton Halliday, late Bengal Civil Service, to Ellen Charlotte Mary, daughter, of the late James Von Bibra.

DEATHS.

BRANSON—At Rosario, Argentine Republic, Herbert William Archer, second son of the Hon'ble Mr Spring Branson, Advocate-General, Madras, aged 31 years.

COPE—April 21, at Trichinopoly, Bertram Duncan, the dearly loved infant son of Ernest and Alice Cope, aged 10 months and 4 days.

McLEAVY—April 19, at Bareilly, Florence Jane, the dearly beloved daughter of Mr and Mrs H B McLeavy.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1893.

A WORK on "Sanitary Engineering in India" such as that which Mr. John Wallace has just published at the Education Society's Press, is at the present time particularly opportune. Not only in Bombay but in nearly all the great cities of India important undertakings are either in progress or in contemplation for the improvement of the public health and the reduction of the bills of mortality. The special merit of Mr. Wallace's unpretending but very practical volume is that it deals with questions of sanitary engineering from the standpoint of Indian conditions, which are by no means on all fours with those prevailing in England. Apart from the enormous differences between a tropical climate and a temperate, and the great dissimilarity between the habits and prejudices of Europeans and Asiatics, which must be taken into account if any measure of success is to be looked for, there is the fact that there is in this country no indigenous public opinion favouring sanitary and impatient of insanitary conditions. This is the true explanation of the fact that in England it has been possible to "police" the indifferent and the careless into the sanitary observances which fifty years ago were regarded by the bulk of the community with dislike and impatience. As the author observes, even in the present day the number of convictions for neglect of regulations, or for positive nuisances in every large town, shows that notwithstanding the manifest improvement of the public health and comfort experienced by submitting to salutary restrictions, the British people still require supervision and even a certain measure of coercion to make them attend to their own interests. It is a common subject of complaint that in India, and especially in Bombay the magistrates are unwilling to enforce Municipal regulations on the observances of which the health of the country largely depends. It is almost impossible to procure convictions, and when convictions are obtained the fines are merely nominal; they are never deterrent as is the rule in England. This is because there is no educated opinion behind the magistrates in this country. Mr. Wallace despairs of any improvement as the attitude of landlords and the public towards sanitation being one of such total indifference that if the law were to be generally put in force for the abatement of dangerous nuisances it would be necessary to largely increase the number of magistrates. We take leave to differ from him on that point; if it were once understood that disregard of sanitary regulations would be dealt with as prosaically and with as little attention to sentiment as an omission to pay the general tax, public opinion would soon be educated up to the moderate standard required.

It would of course be unfair to make even a superficial comparison between India and England in matters sanitary. Professor Virchow, when in London recently, owned that England as regards to sanitary arrangements is so far ahead of Germany that it is impossible to compare the two countries; and this is still more true of India. It was inevitable, if a beginning were ever to be made in this country that English methods and English models should be copied as closely as might be. Mr. Wallace has no difficulty in pointing out that in many respects the results have been disappointing; but at all events a certain degree of success has been achieved, and we should have been glad to see side by side with the defects and faults in what has been done or attempted, the substantial results which have been achieved in lowering the death-rate in all the cities that have been taken in hand. It is inevitable that many of the pages in this useful book, which will be of great use to English and Native engineers who have to deal with sanitary problems in this country, will be turned to a purpose which Mr. Wallace certainly would not approve, and used to discourage efforts to improve matters. Such a use of his book would be about as rational as would be an endeavour to prove that as experience has shown that engines in use ten or twenty years ago were expensive in themselves and costly to work, all the money laid out on them was wasted. It is not in India only that sanitary experience has to be bought; England has year by year to improve her methods and expend more and more money to enable vast masses of people to exist in comparatively small areas with some prospect of escaping the effects of cholera and other deadly epidemics. The water-carriage system of sewerage was introduced into Bombay not only because it had been found efficacious in England, but, because it was the only one in existence twelve years ago; and it still holds the field. We are not inclined to accept as authoritative the view that the masonry sewers in Bombay have silted up, because they are masonry sewers and that they were foredoomed to failure. That was not the view taken by Mr. Baldwin Latham, though as the inventor of the hydraulic pressure system which dispenses with the modern ovoid sewers, he might be expected to regard them with little favour. He emphatically stated that if the Bombay masonry sewers, had been carried out according to the original design Bombay would now be the best drained city in the world. He strongly recommended that the plan should be completed in its entirety and supplemented where necessary by iron mains twelve inches in diameter, through which sewerage matters should be conveyed under pressure to the main drain. The silting resulted from two different causes and not from one, as Mr. Wallace appears to hold. The chief cause was that a main drain of sufficient calibre to convey to Worlee the sewage of the whole city has been fed with the sewage of less than half the city, the drainage system not having been carried out in its entirety but piece-meal. The necessary impetus was never supplied, and the drain silted up five feet high near the outfall. The second cause was the practice of putting into the house-connections earth and ashes in considerable quantities. No scheme of sewers ever devised could work satisfactorily if the works be filled up with earth and ashes. The house-connections were choked up and gave way, and a great deal of trouble and expense has been entailed by persistence in a practice, which should have been checked before its effects became so serious.

While demurring to Mr. Wallace's condemnation of the Bombay drainage system—whatever its drawbacks owing to the impossibility of finding an outfall would enable the content of the sewers to be discharged direct into the sea without having recourse to pumping—is the only system which can provide for the requirements of nearly a million of people cooped up in this small island, we by no means undervalue the advantages which he and others claim for the system of expelling sewage through small iron mains actuated by air or hydraulic pressure, or by the creation of a vacuum. The Corporation at the instance of the Municipal Commissioner—influenced by the report of Mr. Doig on the success attained at Rangoon—recently decided to utilise Shone's System of air pressure for the drainage of Colaba. It was proposed to make preliminary experiments with a view to ascertaining whether Shone's System—in which the pneumatic pressure employed is 30lb. per inch—will suffice to remove earth and ashes, which it is apparently assumed must be permitted to aggravate the drainage difficulty in Colaba as it has been permitted to render it almost insuperable in the Native Town. The Corporation rightly considered that money expended on small and necessarily inconclusive experiments would only be wasted, and that the true experiment is that which is about to be tried in Colaba. All such undertakings are in their nature and of necessity experimental. Bombay is so large and presents so many areas differing in many respects from the rest, that there is room for several systems. Berbier's Vacuum System would be peculiarly adapted to the requirements of Malabar Hill, which is as urgently in need of drainage as Colaba. A great advantage of that system is that a pressure of 10lb. on the square inch suffices to draw sewage through an iron pipe, the air in the mass rendering the silt and sediment buoyant. Mr. Baldwin Latham's hydraulic method claims to be free from the objection that the air used in the other systems becomes tainted, and when discharged into the atmosphere is offensive and injurious. Without sharing Mr. Wallace's opinion that cast iron pipes form the ideal system for this and every other great city, it must be acknowledged that they have many advantages over masonry drains in localities either above or below the general level.

A BLUE-BOOK containing the statistics relating to the Administration of Revenue in India, fresh from the Calcutta Government Press, is enlivened by some instructive explanatory notes. Under each heading is one of these carefully-prepared concise treatises, which serve to make the statistics less tedious. Those dealing with the administration of the Salt Revenue are remarkable for their pithy and historical character. That under the heading of Bengal tells us that in Mahomedan days a tax was levied in Southern India by means of imposts on the privilege of manufacture, and duties on the transportation of salt from the places of manufacture to the interior. It is now almost a hundred and thirty years since Lord Clive granted a monopoly for the manufacture and sale of salt consumed by the people of Bengal, his chief object being "to provide emoluments from the profits for the principal persons concerned in the Government, and thus to prevent their mixing in the intrigues and questionable transactions by which Civil Servants and others in those days often amassed enormous fortunes." This monopoly, which yielded between twelve and thirteen lakhs of rupees, did not last long. The Directors, we are told, entirely disapproved of it, and substituted the system of levying duties for the benefit of the revenues of Bengal. The Government manufacture of salt was introduced by Warren Hastings, the Molunghees acting as middlemen. Lord Cornwallis superseded this by public auction sales, but sub-monopolies sprung up, and the Directors ordered the amendment of the system. A system of retail sales was introduced which lasted until 1862, when it was discovered that the loss of revenue entailed was such as to render a change imperative. The system of collecting Salt Revenue in Madras from 1805 to the present has been the monopoly system, manufacturers selling to no one but Government. At Tuticorin, however, an exception was made, the excise system being tried, the idea being to ascertain whether the result would not be a reduction of the cost of salt to the consumer. This expectation, however, has not yet been realised, prices having risen in many places owing to the combination on the part of a few capitalists who have managed to get the licences into their own hands. Government, therefore, had been compelled to form a reserve stock in suitable centres for the purpose of controlling prices. It was not until 1837 that salt became a source of considerable revenue in Bombay, when it was subjected to a duty of eight annas per maund—a very striking contrast with the two rupees and eight annas which is now levied. At the present time except in Guzerat the excise system is followed. In that Province the monopoly system has prevailed since 1873. There were formerly works at Cambay, the duty being shared between the Nawab and the British Government, but in 1878 the works were closed, the Nawab being compensated for his loss. In Sind, on the other hand, a revenue was derived from salt before the establishment of British rule, by a share of proceeds. But this was discontinued by the British Government, and for a time no duty was levied on salt. Native speculators and a Karachi Salt Company sought to undersell Government, but Nemesis overtook them, as of course it must. The licence system, prolific in abuses, was superseded by the farm system, only to make way for the license system, which prevailed until the Sind Salt Department in its present form was established.

SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR, the medico-political officer who presides over the destinies of New Guinea, appears to lead a life which is never free from the danger of being cut short in the most objectionable manner. It is his duty to visit systematically the outlying parts of British New Guinea territory with the double object of adding to our information concerning this increasingly important possession, and conciliating the natives. Unfortunately in the discharge of this latter duty it is necessary occasionally to use powder and shot as a preliminary, as some of the natives decline to accept assurances of the white man's peaceful intentions, and will begin with a fight. The fearful odds Sir William has on his side in the shape of the Martini-Henri rifle, speedily and without unnecessary bloodshed reduces the tribesmen to order, and there is reason to believe that before long the inhospitable [illegible] come peaceful traders. The [illegible] New Guinea Coast has now [illegible] the annual report just sub[illegible] Colonial Office duly chronic[illegible] Numerous rivers of conside[illegible] find their way to the sea from the in[illegible] terior, and a new map which has been pre[illegible] pared permanently fixes the locality of som[illegible] which have hitherto been indicated by dotte[illegible] lines and others which were quite unknown[illegible] Illustrative of the exciting character of th[illegible] duties which Sir William as administrator ha[illegible] to discharge he relates one of his experience[illegible] while navigating the river Auro. Sir William[illegible] with Mr. Cameron, his surveyor, a native chief[illegible] and a crew of seven men proceeded some dis[illegible] tance up the river when they were joined b[illegible] some friendly natives who had followed them i[illegible] a boat. Following these, however, a number o[illegible] other natives gradually gathered round in canoes[illegible] and succeeded in hemming in the explorin[illegible] party. The natives had twenty-four cano

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HANSARD CASE.

ACQUITTAL OF ALL CONCERNED.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

All the defendants in the Hansard Union case have been acquitted.

THE BIMETALLIC QUESTION.

The members of the House of Commons of both parties, who are in favour of bimetallism, are organising a petition to the Government in favour of resuming the Monetary Conference at Brussels.

THE COLUMBUS FETES.

President Cleveland will open the Columbus fetes to-morrow, and will review thirty-nine warships of all nations in the New York Harbour.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL YATE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 27.

Lieutenant-Colonel Yate reports that he had reached Girishk, on the Hedmund River, where he was received by the Afghan Governor. He should by this time have passed Farrah.

REPORT ON THE AGRICULTURE OF INDIA.

Dr. Voelcker's full report on the agricultural condition of India and the measures likely to improve the cultivation will shortly be issued in India. One thousand copies are on their way out from England.

VACCINE FOR ANTHRAX.

M. Pasteur has expressed through the Secretary of State his willingness to send out one of his experts with the object of the introduction of vaccine for the prevention or mitigation of anthrax in India. It is probable that his offer will be accepted before the end of the year.

DEATH OF MR. R. O. HART.

News comes to hand of the death of Mr. R. O. Hart, District Superintendent of Police, Etah District. While out pig-sticking on Sunday last, by some unfortunate accident, he was wounded in the thigh by one of his companions, during a run, and the accident was quickly attended with fatal results.

RENT OF THE BURMA RUBY MINES.

The Chief Commissioner of Burma has recommended that the payment of two instalments of rent, each amounting to two lakhs of rupees, due by the Ruby Mines Company, be postponed *sine die*. This recommendation is likely to be accepted by the Government of India, as otherwise the company might not be able to continue its operations. The rent will be recovered when the concern is a paying one.

A CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

A most distressing case of hydrophobia occurred at the railway quarters, Lahore, at the close of last week. Mrs. Doyle, wife of a railway employe, was the victim. She had not been bitten by a dog, but had been licked on the hand on which there was a small open sore. The same dog later on bit the other dogs, which all went mad, and the unfortunate woman suffered from paroxysms for three days before she succumbed.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Two years furlough has been granted to Mr. Wilson, Director of Land, Records, and Agriculture.

Mr. J. B. Fuller, Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces, goes on leave shortly, and it seems likely that his place will know him no more. Mr. L. Carey will officiate in the appointment on Mr. Fuller's departure.

SERIOUS OUTRAGE AT LAHORE.

Still another outrage of a most daring character has to be added to the credit of Lahore budmashes. The compound of a bungalow, near Mozang, was invaded, a few nights ago, by a couple of vagabonds who breaking into the gardener's hut made a most cruel assault on the gardener's wife, and in the eagerness to get at her earrings actually sliced off her ear, and carried it off with the trinkets. Up to the present no clue has been obtained of the culprits.

THE BURMAN MAIL CONTRACT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 27.

The Government of India will give notice on the 30th April next year of the termination of the existing contract for the conveyance of mails in Indian waters. The present subsidy is just over five lakhs. Instead of the contract speed of ten knots twelve will probably be asked for the Burma mails, and a weekly direct boat will run to Madras. In the meantime a proposal is being canvassed for the conveying of English mails from Burma, via Madras and Bombay, instead of Calcutta and Bombay.

Twelve of the sepoys, who recently attacked the police-guard were put on trial before the Magistrate to-day, and some evidence was taken.

A.-D.-C. TO H. E. THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 27.

Captain Grimston who has been selected to succeed Captain Herbert as Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy will commence his duties in that post at once.

GILGIT NEWS.

The latest telegram from Gilgit is to the effect that the neighbourhood about Chilas is quiet.

THE MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S HEALTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 27.

Yesterday evening it was found necessary to amputate the great toe of Sir James Dormer's right foot above the first joint. His Excellency is doing well, fever having decreased. His strength is satisfactory. He passed a fairly good night.

MEMORIAL FOR A SEAT ON THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CHANDA, APRIL 27.

A large meeting, representing all classes was held, on the 26th instant, at Chanda, in the Central Provinces, adopting a memorial to the Secretary of State, praying that the Central Provinces might be allowed to recommend at least one member for a seat in the Supreme Legislative Council.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

TRINCOMALEE, APRIL 26.

H. M. S. Cossack from Colombo arrived.

HONGKONG, APRIL 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore left here this afternoon.

The Anchor Line s.s. Asia arrived at Marseilles on the 26th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera.....	3 7-8
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols ...	99¼
3 per cent. Rentes.....	96¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	109⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	63½
Bar Silver	*38 1-16*
Exchange on India, 30 day's sight.....	1-2½

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE arrangements have now been finally completed for the reliefs in the United Kingdom, and as between the United Kingdom and India and the Colonies for the season 1893-94. No cavalry regiment will go home from India; but the 5th Dragoon Guards from Aldershot will come upon the Indian establishment to fill up the place left vacant by the sudden despatch of the 7th Dragoon Guards to Egypt, and the return home of the 7th will somewhat depend upon the course of political events. The probabilities are that the regiment will be in England about the end of the year, leaving a strong squadron behind it at Cairo. Of the infantry battalions going home, the 2nd West Surrey will be quartered at Dover, the 2nd Somerset at Devonport and the 2nd South Wales Borderers (from Aden) at Portsmouth. Only two new battalions will be taken on the Indian establishment, viz., the 1st Somerset from Gibraltar and the 1st Dorset from Egypt. The battalions leaving the Colonies for England are the 1st South Staffordshire from Egypt to Bradford and Lichfield, and the 1st Welsh from Malta to Pembroke Dock; while the only battalion embarking is the 1st Gloucester, now at Aldershot, to Malta.

THE ingenuity which some men exercise to disguise the fact that they are unable to read or write is the best proof that ignorance is rather their misfortune than their fault. I knew one man who, when called upon to sign a document such as a petition for a new road, went seriously through the routine of abusing first the pen and then his spectacles, and finally asked his son to sign for him. But a much more interesting farce was played on a Gippsland railway station lately. A Melbourne man who missed school in his youth, while in company with a friend, was handed a telegram. He looked at it for a minute and then said, "This means thruble. I know it does. I'm fearin' bad news. Oh, I darn't open it. I darn't. Would you look at it, Tom?" "Oh, it's all right," Tom said, "Jones wants to see you on business." "Phew!" said the artful one as he drew a long breath, "Oh, but that's a relafe to me."

THE following is the summary of the crop and weather report of the North-West Provinces and Oudh for the week ending the 19th April:—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of rabi approaching completion. Threshing and winnowing in progress. Irrigation of summer crops going on. Supplies and fodder sufficient. Prices generally falling.

THE Church of St. Matthias', Vepery, presented rather a lively aspect on the afternoon of Wednesday last. There was assembled a large number of friends, acquaintances, and relatives (both from Madras and from the mofussil) of a happy pair who were to have been wedded. The hour fixed was 5-30. Punctual to time the Rev. C. N. Bazely arrived and demanded of the bridegroom the banns certificate from Padanur, where he resided. This document, not being produced, Mr. Bazely said he was unable to proceed with the marriage. This caused considerable disappointment; the priest was begged to look upon the irregularity as an exceptional case, and to tie the nuptial knot. The plea of inconvenience, expense, &c., could not move him to change his mind. Not all the arguments or pleadings were of any avail. He said that while he was willing to help he could not, according to law, solemnise the marriage unless he was assured of the "line clear" on the bridegroom's side. Telegrams urgent were at once flashed, and anxious friends awaited the reply at the Vepery Post Office. At 7 p.m., after waiting an hour and-a-half, Mr. Bazely essayed to leave, when he was asked to stay and marry the couple that night as they were certain that the required certificate would arrive at least by 8 o'clock. But he explained that marriage after 7 o'clock at night, was illegal, except by special license. He advised the party to go home, so they did. The usual amusements, such as dancing, &c., were gone through, and at 9 o'clock came the reply from the Rev. W. Shaw announcing that the banns had been published thrice, and that there was no obstacle to the marriage, and on the following morning, before the usual service, the wedding party appeared again, when the reverend gentleman, now satisfied, pronounced them man and wife.

IT has now become a matter of such common knowledge that the Government of the North-West Provinces has decided to take action in the case of the Himalaya Bank, writes the *Pioneer*, that it would be useless to refrain any longer from mention of the matter out of regard for certain obvious reasons which have lately kept us away from the topic. The decision has only been very recently arrived at; though it is of course one that ought to have been taken months ago. In fact from the moment that the report of the inquiry held by the Judge of Saharunpur, just a year since, appeared in the newspapers it must have been obvious to every person outside the Government that it was a primary duty of the Government to take in hand a failure across which "scandal" was written in such big letters. The summer passed however; more banks broke to emphasise the necessity for action, but the Local Government remained inert, until the world at large began with reason to despair of its possessing any public ideas whatsoever beyond the compass of the Dufferin Fund. A new *regime* came in with November, and it was hoped that the importance and urgency of the matter would be seen in a clearer light. But though the position has been appreciated lately, there has been a painful hesitation about acting. The Government has apparently been waiting for the Judge of Saharunpur, the Judge for the Official Liquidator, the Liquidator again for the Government, and when the executive has at length apprehended that nothing will be done if it does not act of its own motion, it finds that something that might have been foreseen with very tolerable precision as a consequence of its delay has come about. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. Moss, the manager, but Mr. Moss is no longer in the country. He is believed to have sailed for Australia—absconded is hardly the word, for it is getting on for two years since the Bank broke, and Mr. Moss might fairly say that he was not obliged to remain in the country for ever. The local police are in communication with the authorities on the other side of the water, and it is possible that Mr. Moss may yet be brought back to explain his share in the failure. If he is not forthcoming, there will be no difficulty in saying where the blame lies. How many men of the type of the promoters of the Liberator Building Society would be brought to justice in England if the Treasury were obliging enough to allow a year to elapse between the exposure of the scandal and the process of arrest?

THE death of Mian Gul, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, has caused a great sensation on the frontier, as in him the Muhammadans have lost a religious leader. He was the second son of the Akhundzada (son of the famous Akhund of Swat). His elder brother died some time ago. He leaves three young sons. Mian Gul had the reputation of being a well-wisher of the British Government, so far as he could without sacrificing the interests of Swat and Boner. In the late rising of the Bonerwals towards Baio in the late Black Mountain Expedition, he brought the men to terms with Mr. Merk by telling the Bonerwals that it would be useless for them to fight against the British except in self-defence. For this service he was reported to have been well paid. Mian Gul was greatly honoured by the Muhammadans of Swat as their ruler, and as the son-in-law of the late Anam-ul-Mulk of Chitral his influence extended across Bajaur to the Hindu Kush. Hence the reports current in Chilas at the time of his death that he was about to take command in person of the Kohistanis against Chilas. The headmen of Swat, on hearing of his death, wrote to Muhammad Sharif Khan, the Khan of Dir (Nowat Mangoura), and asked him to rule Swat. He has accepted the offer "pending the sanction of H. H. the Amir of Afghanistan," who has been written to confidentially. Thus far our information goes from transfrontier correspondents who are generally reliable.

IT is possible the Kohistanis may seek to cut communications between Chilas and Bunji; but their want of organisation and the difficulty they have as regards supplies preclude the idea of their laying formal siege to the fort. It is not desirable, however, that there should be even an appearance of success on their part as this might re-act on the tribesmen further afield and encourage mischief-makers in Chitral. Major Twigg will probably feel himself *strong enough to do more than* act on the defensive, if the Kohistanis really put in an appearance.

A TELEGRAM has been received at Lahore stating that the notorious dacoit leader, Jiwana More, has been captured. For a number of years past Jiwana and his companions have been a terror in the Phulkian States. His depredations were chiefly carried on in Patiala and Jhind, but frequently also in Karnal and Hissar. Jiwana had powerful friends, but some months ago he had become such a scourge that inaction was no longer possible, and the police of the Native States sought the co-operation of the British police in an organised endeavour to secure his arrest. Recently he had stopped Patiala sowars, and taken from them their horses and arms. He had carried off, held to ransom, and maimed men who had given information against him. When his arrest was determined upon, he rode with some companions up to the police station in Patiala, and sent word to the officer in charge that he had heard it was desired to capture Jiwana More, and that he was outside awaiting arrest. Jiwana then rode on through the town. He was somewhat languidly followed up, until Ahmed Dogar, an old enemy of his, joined in the pursuit. Ahmed led a mixed party of ten persons, made up of some relatives of his own and some British and Patiala Police, to arrest Jiwana and his three companions. A fight ensued. Ahmed was shot dead, and the dacoits quietly retreated. After this, Mr. Bruere, District Superintendent of Karnal, joined the party. For days Jiwana was hotly pursued, but the trackers were eventually foiled by heavy rain. Jiwana was at last obliged to abandon his horses and arms, which fell into the hands of the police, and he went into hiding. Mr. Bruere and the authorities of the Native States would, however, not be denied, and their persistent endeavours have resulted in the capture of this second Tantia Bhil.

WE understand that the Secretary of State for India has informed the Government of India that the negotiations for the construction of the Travancore-Quillon Railway lapsed on the 1st instant, the terms proposed by the promoters not being finally approved of.

A CARAVAN of merchants coming to Peshawar from Kabul were searched at Budhkhak on suspicion of smuggling dutiable articles, and gold worth about Rs. 10,000 was found. The caravan was sent back to Kabul, and as no one dared to claim the gold the Amir ordered the owner of the caravan to be put to death, but the sentence was afterwards changed to a fine of Rs. 10,000. The mule owners are natives of the village of Khodabad. A fine of Rs. 40,000 also was imposed on the merchants of Tashkurghan, Kabul, and the Punjab, who were in the caravan.

ON Monday afternoon the daughter of Sir Charles Gregory Paul, the Advocate-General, was married at Calcutta to the Viscomte Roger de Bourdeille, Marquis Darchiac. There were two services, one at the Roman Catholic, and the other at the Greek Church. Very few Armenians were present, their absence being the subject of comment. Nearly all the *elite* of Calcutta were present, the Bench and Bar being strongly represented.

IT is hoped that the move of even one regiment to Khagan will have a good effect beyond the frontier, even though their route lies within British territory. The last news from Chilas is that the Kohistanis expected to deliver their threatened attack between the 23rd and 27th instant, if their gathering held together. The officers in Chilas fort are Major Twigg, Captain Sandbach, and Lieutenants Harman and Moberley. They have between four and five hundred Kashmir Imperial Service troops with them. The fort is in thoroughly good defensive order, with two mountain guns mounted on the wall.

LIEUTENANT BROWN, Paymaster of the Royal Fusiliers, at Karachi, was cheated of a sum of Rs. 500 by a Syce in his employ. Mr. Brown gave him a cheque on one of the local banks to be cashed at Messrs. Nusserwanji and Company with whom he had arranged previously, and the syce duly received payment in the morning. Before the syce could return Lieutenant Brown had occasion to go out and did not return till the afternoon, when on enquiry he learnt that the servant had not turned up. The police are on his track.

DURING the week ending the 14th instant there were registered within the Municipal limits of Karachi 54 births and 41 deaths against 70 and 46, respectively, during the corresponding period of last year. Of the deaths, 24 were due to fever. There was no death from small-pox. During the above week 72 primary vaccine operations and 9 re-vaccinations were performed, the figures for the corresponding period of last year being 105 and 12, respectively.

MR. PATRICK PLAYFAIR has informed the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce that he has placed his resignation as a member of the Bengal Council in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor. The object of taking this step is to enable the Government, if so desirous, to secure, on the part of the mercantile community, the nomination for approval of an elected representative of that community under the rules recently issued. The matter is now before the Committee of the Chamber, and they will proceed as ordinarily in the case of the election of a mercantile representative to the Port Trust.

A NOTABLE veterinary practitioner has just died in Lahore. There have been few horse owners in and about Lahore during the last fifteen or twenty years that have not patronized or had dealings in some shape or other with Muhammad Ali, "Veterinary Surgeon and Farrier," as his sign-board once announced. He had strong faith in his resources, and there never was a case too bad for him not to give some hope of curing. When the Veterinary College was opened in Lahore, he felt that a slight had been put upon him, and for a long time cherished the hope of driving this institution out of the field. Nothing pleased him more than when a subject was turned away from the College as incurable, to take it in hand, and whether it was a hopeless break down, an aggravated spavin of fully developed ringbone or laminitis, he would undertake, if not to supply a new leg or hoof, to effect a complete cure. The last such case he dealt with was the well-known racing pony Halcyon who had baffled all veterinary skill, but whom Muhammad Ali lately sent back to his owner with "new" tendons, and the old man was looking forward to the pony's successes in the approaching racing season and to touching his conditional reward. The old man died at his post, while shoeing Mr. D. Johnston's pony; he got a spasm of the heart and shortly expired. Apart from his ambitious pretentions, he was thoroughly acquainted with the points of horse flesh, and he could shoe a horse to perfection. Such a man with scientific training might have been a shining light of veterinary science.

FROM the 15th to the 21st instant, 3 Europeans, 7 East Indians, 14 Native Christians, 272 Hindus, and 48 Mahomedans died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 344 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 261. The deaths are thus classified:—3 from small-pox, 25 from measles, 129 from fevers, 23 from dysentery, 7 from diarrhœa, and 157 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 39·5 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the previous years was 30·0 per 1,000 per annum.

A VERITABLE plague spot is said to exist in Jammu within a few yards of the barracks of the 6th Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry and close to the main pathway leading to the Jogi Gate. It is the Hindu custom to place the corpses of deceased relatives on a platform under a large peepul tree near the barracks referred to, whilst a necessary religious ceremony is performed by their priest. On an average ten to fifteen corpses are brought to this spot daily before undergoing cremation. Considering that small-pox and other infectious diseases are nearer always prevalent, it will be little wonder if an outbreak occurs amongst the sepoys of the 6th K. L. I.

ANOTHER large tiger was bagged by Mr. H. V. Cobb, the Assistant Collector of Ootacamund, on Saturday last. This brute was heard of near some villages in the Kotigiri direction, and Messrs. Morgan and Cobb went after him. The carcase was carried through Ootacamund in triumph, and finally landed at the Taxidermist's near the Library. The forearm was a tremendous size, and the brute measured over nine feet. This is the third large tiger that has been bagged within the last two months in the neighbourhood of Ootacamund.

CENTRAL KITCHENS FOR EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having lately come to Bombay from Indore and having many European and Eurasian friends, I have been calling at their houses, and everywhere I have heard the same cry about inferior cooks and bad dinners. What has struck me more was the expense and waste of energy involved in almost every branch of domestic economy. For instance, in an ordinary building of four storeys, with residential chambers, there will be found some twenty separate families with twenty *separate sets of cooks*, and servants, separate fire-places, separate firewood, ghee, meat, vegetables, &c., half or more of which is going to waste—while if one central kitchen was established, one master cook with two or three assistants would suffice for the whole building, the saving would be considerable, and better food and satisfation could be assured. Take one item alone, say cooks, at present, twenty separate families pay Rs. 10, each for a Goanese or Madrasi cook, costing Rs. 200 in the lot. None of these can be said to be real cooks, while a proper master cook could be got for about Rs. 25 and four or five mates or boys under him would cost, say, Rs. 5 each, or Rs. 25 more—total, Rs. 50—divided among twenty or twenty-five families, costing about Rs. 2 each against Rs. 10 separately on an average. The saving in firewood, pots, and pans, and in almost everything else would be in proportion—*combination and centralization is wanted*. It is strange that no enterprising European, Eurasian, and East Indian has yet been found to start such a scheme. It ought to pay all round. The Goanese have their koors, and the natives have their Irani cook-shops in every street, where fairly decent and cheap food can be got suitable for the classes for which they were established. Look at the coteries of decent middle-class families living in Moos Buildings, Byculla Terraces, Grant Buildings, Albion Place, &c., to say nothing of miles of streets and lanes in Oomercary, Matharpacady, Mazagon, Parel, Byculla, Kalbadevi, Girgaum, Chinchpoogly, &c. If central kitchens were started, whole families ought to be able to procure decently-cooked food for a rupee a day since it pays boarding establishments like Mrs. Warren's, Mrs. Boyne's, and others to charge from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2½ a day, including rooms, lighting, and attendance, even. What is Mr. Bedford of the Eurasian Association doing? Where is Mr. Felix Leao of the East Indian Association! What are the Cowley Fathers doing in Mazagon, the Missionaries in Girgaum, and the Jesuits in Byculla? Where are the Salvationists? Surely these last are just the people to start central kitchens for the *hoipolloi* with their peculiar organization and ramifications. Looking all round from a native point of view, I am surprised at the want of go among you Europeans and Eurasians in this line. There is no end to the saving and comfort resulting from combinations of this sort. For instance, no one, I am told, makes bread in their own houses in Bombay. It is got cheaper daily from an outside baker. It is the same with the family washing, the monthly tinning of cooking pots, the beating and cleaning of mattresses, &c. In England and America this system of centralization extends to almost every branch of household economy. You can get outsiders to sweep and dust up, to make beds, dust pictures and *bric a brac*, wait at table, clean boots, shave, send in cooked food and sweets, beat and lay carpets, &c., while little or nothing of the kind is attempted here. Why, it ought to pay the Cowley Fathers, the Jesuits, the missionaries, or the Padrees, or the Salvationists to send out an army of shoe-blacks from house to house every morning, just as it pays De Silva to send out his army of newsboys every morning from house to house, and to return and collect them back after an hour's perusal. I hope the Europeans and Eurasians will combine for the benefit of their *middle-classes*, and shake off the *vis inertiæ* of ages. In some respects you people are as old-fashioned and conservative as the Chinese, and you natural leaders seem wanting in imagination and go. Where are your go ahead Yankee Methodist preachers? Apparently asleep! What's the good of preaching, expounding, and testifying—get up and do some pratical good for the people. *Where's old Dyer?* Instead of rabidly writing against Jesuits and nuns, and leading a crusade against the so-called iniquities of the Bombay Government in the matter of opium and liquor, why does he not try his hand at household economical reforms among Europeans and Eurasians. He will gain some *kudos* then, and will have done something for his generation, and for the land and Government, which so hospitably shelters him, which winks at his writings and utterings, and which allows him more latitude than he would receive on the Continent or in Europe. Just as barbers, bakers, tailors, borees, moobees, and news boys, &c., come round for orders, why not cooks, shoe-blacks, dusters, sweepers, dog-washers, baby-washers, and tiffin-carriers. Up-country one bhungie or bhistie will be found working for about a dozen families, each paying a small sum individually. It is the same with Tommies in barracks, who combine and engage cooks, mates, dog-boys, shoe-blacks, barbers, dhobees, pipe-clayers, arms-cleaners, and even syces in Cavalry Regiments. As natives, we are trying hard for combination in social and economical matters, but owing to caste differences, it is not feasible to go far the field and scope being narrowed by religion and caste prejudices, but we have our *Bhojan Vastrihas* or cook-shops, or death and burial funds, and various other organizations which you could not understand; but you, with your glorious freedom in all matters—religious, social, and economical—there is no end to your combinations, and I hope this advice will lead you to reflect and organize. Look at the military medical pupils in the Jamsetjee Hospital. See what Drs. Gray and Hatch are doing for their messing arrangements. See how the medical, telegraph, and railway people get up their balls and sports. Take a hint from Dr. Gallaghar of the Jamsetjee Hospital.

April 26. NATHOORAM.

A DEAF-MUTE AND HIS WARNING.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Cooper had before him as difficult a task as a Magistrate could reasonably be expected to go through consistently with his judicial equanimity. A deaf-mute, named Aboo Ebrahim, about eleven years of age, was charged by Inspector Standford with the theft of three goats, of the value of about Rs. 25, the property of one Sittaram Madhowji, residing in Withalwady. The accused's brother had not forsaken him in the misfortune that had overtaken him, and was present in court, instructing Mr. Sorabjee Kapadia, who conducted the defence, urging in extenuation of his client's offence that he was deaf and dumb and of very weak intellect. Inspector Gray, who had known the accused in his section for about a year, confirmed the pleader's statement by saying that the boy had been known as an "idiot." How to uphold the requirements of justice under such circumstances was certainly a question of much difficulty; but Mr. Cooper thought of calling in the aid of Mr. Walshe, Superintendent of the Institution for Deaf-Mutes in Bombay. Mr. Walshe, in accordance with the magistrate's suggestion, tried his best to discover what impression he could make on the mind of the accused with regard to the gravity of the offence he was charged with. All his efforts and dexterity to make the accused understand the nature of the position he had brought himself into were rewarded with a laugh each time a fresh effort was made by the superintendent to penetrate his intellect. The magistrate thought that a caution at any rate should be administered to the accused before he was discharged. Mr. Walshe's aid was invoked again, but he found the administration of a warning as difficult a feat as the former one. Eventually, the accused was discharged, his brother being cautioned not to let him out, except under proper control. The goats were ordered to be made over to their owner.

MR. W. M. FLETCHER, Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, has been granted twelve months' leave, on medical certificate.

MR. S. HAMMICK, I.C.S., assumed charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Nadiad, in the Ahmedabad District, on the 8th ultimo.

CASES of cholera are still said to be occurring at Jammu, though no official report has been recorded of the existence of this malady.

IT is reported that a thousand Chinese actors are trying to take advantage of the special legislation regarding immigrants incident to the holding of the World's Fair, and will ship for Chicago as artists. The United States Government will turn all of them back who cannot prove their connection with the Chinese stage.

ONE of the latest victims to "golf fever" is Mr. Rutland Barrington, of the Savoy Theatre. He has lately become an enthusiastic player, and on most afternoons in the week is to be seen on the ground of the Prince's Golf Club at Mitcham Common. Clad in knickerbockers and a white jersey, with the inevitable pipe in his cheek, "Pooh-Bah" is hardly recognisable by his admirers. His game is improving, but one disadvantage of golf is that it does not take a player's weight down. The Prince's Club is now flourishing. It contains over four hundred members, and boasts a pavilion, the building which was known as the "George" at the Royal Naval Exhibition. This was transferred to Mitcham, and fitted up at a total cost of some fifteen hundred pounds.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT BROWNRIGG, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted to return to duty.

CAPTAIN A. M. MONTEITH, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted three months' leave, on private affairs.

LIEUTENANT W. P. HAYDON, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, in the Bombay Presidency, with effect from the 14th instant.

THE services of Surgeon-Major C. G. W. Lowdell, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

LIEUTENANT A. HAY, Staff Corps, 7th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave for one year.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT W. J. MITCHELL, 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, has been appointed probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, in the Bombay Presidency, with effect from the 12th instant.

LIEUTENANT A. L. TRAVER, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, has been appointed probationer for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency, with effect from the 12th instant.

LIEUTENANT C. E. AYERST, Second Battalion Devonshire Regiment (attached to the Second Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers) has been appointed probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. LOCH, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent, Second Class, Assistant to the Resident, Western Rajputana State, and Boundary Settlement Officer, Marwar, has been granted furlough for one year.

CAPTAIN H. B. FOOTE, Royal Artillery, will officiate as Ordnance Officer, Fourth Class.

LIEUTENANT F. A. TIGHE, Royal Artillery, will officiate as an Ordnance Officer, Fourth Class.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT E. A. E. MUNTZ, who has been appointed to the Unattached List of the British Army for service in the Indian Staff Corps, has been posted to the Bombay Presidency.

MAJOR FREDERICK GIBSON TYRRELL WELCH, Indian Staff Corps, has been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE services of Lieutenant G. C. McD. Birdwood Indian Staff Corps, 1st Bombay Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES GRANT, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted three months' leave, on medical certificate.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN J. L. T. JONES, Indian Medical Service, has been granted twenty-eight days' leave.

UNDER instructions from Army Headquarters, Surgeon-Lieutenant G. Y. C. Hunter, I.M.S., is directed to remain in the Allahabad District. He is accordingly attached to the Allahabad Station Hospital for duty until further orders.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT CHARLES JOHN CUMBERLEGE, King's Own Scottish Borderers, officiating Wing Officer, 23rd Regiment (2nd Battalion Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry, has been admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 29th August, 1891. This officer will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps.

THE following Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels are to be Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels:—David Douglas, Cunningham, M.B., vice Brigade Lieutenant-Colonel L. D. Spencer, promoted; Archibald Cameron, M.D., vice Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenent Colonel G. Thomson, promoted; James Charles Gordon Carmichael, M.B., vice Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenent-Colonel W. Center, retired.

THE following are the reliefs sanctioned for the Bombay Presidency, 1893-94:—British Artillery—N Battery, R. H. A., has been transferred from Mhow to Neemuch; I Battery, R. H. A., England to Mhow; 17th Field Battery, Neemuch to Jubbulpore; 20th Field Battery, Kamptee to England; 26th Field Battery, Ahmednugger to Kamptee; 44th Field Battery, Jubbulpore to Neemuch; 59th Field Battery, Neemuch to Nowgong; 65th Field Battery, Mian Mir to Neemuch, and A. Battery, England to Ahmednugger. Native Artillery—6th Bombay Mountain Battery, Poona to Loralai. Native Cavalry—5th Bombay Cavalry, Fort Sandeman to Jacobabad; 6th Bombay Cavalry, Quetta to Fort Sandeman; and 7th Bombay Cavalry, Jacobabad to Quetta. British Infantry—2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment, Ahmednugger to Nusseerabad; 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, Poona to Quetta; 2nd Gloucester Regiment, Nusseerabad to Aden; 2nd South Wales Borderers, Aden to England; and 2nd Middlesex Regiment, Quetta to Ahmednugger. Native Infantry—2nd Bombay Infantry, Quetta to Poona; 5th Bombay Infantry, Bombay to Neemuch; 13th Bombay Infantry, Poona to Aden; 16th Bombay Infantry, Aden to Ahmedabad; and 22nd Bombay Infantry, Anmedabad to Bombay.

THE following are the reliefs for the Madras Presidency to be carried out in 1893-94:—British Artillery—M Battery, R. H. A., Secunderabad to Bangalore; S Battery, R. H. A., Bangalore to Secunderabad; 19th Field Battery, Bellary to England; 42nd Field Battery, St. Thomas' Mount to Bellary; 49th Field Battery, Secunderabad to St. Thomas' Mount; A Battery, from England to Secunderabad; 76th Field Battery, Belgaum to England; 5th Field Battery, St. Thomas' Mount to Belgaum; 23rd Field Battery, Bangalore to St. Thomas' Mount; A Battery, from England to Bangalore; No. 4 Company, Eastern Division, Rangoon to Thayetmyo; No. 18 Company Southern, Division, Thayetmyo to Rangoon; A Battery, from England to Wellington. British Infantry—2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, Fort St. George to England; 1st Cheshire Regiment, Belgaum to Fort St. George; 2nd Royal Scots, Wellington to Belgaum; 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Mandalay to Chakrata; 2nd Wiltshire Regiment, Jhansi, Nowgong, and Sipri to Mandalay; 1st Norfolk Regiment, Rangoon and Port Blair to Dagshai; 2nd West Yorks Regiment, Sitapore and Benares to Rangoon and Port Blair; Sappers and Miners, No. 1 Company (Q. O. S. and M.), Burma to Bangalore. Native Infantry—3rd Madras Infantry, Trichinopoly to Burma; 5th Madras Infantry, Burma to Secunderabad; 16th Madras Infantry, Secunderabad to Burma; 17th Madras Infantry, Quetta to Burma; 23rd Madras Infantry, Burma to Trichinopoly, and 28th Madras Infantry, Burma to Madras.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE tenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, which was to be held yesterday evening, is postponed until to-day (Friday), at 5-30 p.m., on account of the want of a quorum. The following is a copy of the directors' report:—

Your directors beg to submit copies of audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account made up to 31st December, 1892, from which you will perceive that the company has earned, during the year under review, a net profit of Rs. 60,289-8-4, after transferring a sum of Rs. 10,376-15-0 to the credit of depreciation and renewals account. This profit, added to the balance of last year's account, Rs. 2,747-5-2, gives a total of Rs. 63,036-13-6, from which an *ad interim* dividend of Rs. 15,625 was declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1892, leaving an available balance of Rs. 47,411-13-6, which your directors recommend should be apportioned as follows, viz.: Rs. 15,625, in payment of a dividend for the last half-year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; Rs. 28,000, carried to Reserve Fund, which will then amount to Rs. 1,10,000; and Rs. 3,786-13-6, balance to be carried to next year's account.

"THE system of party Government," remarks the Rev. Newman Hall, "leads many to disregard moral character in the choice of Parliamentary representatives, and induces Members of Parliament to think more of the influence of their vote in upholding or opposing the Ministry of the day than of promoting such great moral and social reforms as peace, temperance, and the opium traffic."

IT is a strange fact that two Italian composers should, unknown to each other, have hit upon the same subject for a new opera. Signor Leoncavallo, the author of "I Pagliacci," is writing a new opera, "La Boheme." Signor Puccini is writing one with the same name, his libretto being taken from Henri Murger's "Scenes de la Vie de Boheme," and written by the poet Giacosa and the dramatist Illica. Leoncavallo generally writes his own librettos. No one knew of his work except Maurel, for whom the role of Schaunard was intended, and Signor Fraudin, who is to sing the Musette.

WHO was the modest husband who begged his wife to tell him "his besetting sin?" The story is referred to by John Oliver Hobbes in the preface to the second edition of his "Study in Temptations," just published in Mr. Fisher Unwin's "Pseudonym Library." The request was made, he added, "in order that I may conquer it and so please you in all respects." With much reluctance, and only after many exhortations to be frank and outspoken, the lady replied that she feared he was—just a trifle, only the merest trifle selfish. "I am not perfect, I admit," said her husband, "and, perhaps I am a sinful creature; but if there is one fault which I thank God I do not possess it is selfishness. Anything but that." And as he spoke he passed her the apples—they were at lunch—and set himself to work on the only peach.

THE KHELAT TROUBLES.

ARRIVAL OF THE KHAN OF KHELAT.

OUR Quetta contemporary, the *Baluchistan Gazette*, published the following account of the arrival of the Khan of Khelat at Quetta and the details of the outrage:—

His Highness Mir Khudadad Khan, Chief of Khelat, accompanied by his two sons, Mahmood Khan and Shah Nawaz Khan, and the State Vakil, Battai, arrived at Quetta by special train on the afternoon of the 15th instant. His Highness was escorted by a company of the 9th Bombay Infantry under one British and one native officer. Major Temple, Political Agent, Khelat, and Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, Settlement Officer, Baluchistan, also accompanied the Khan to Quetta. His Highness was attened by a small following consisting of about thirty men, of whom five, from the fact of their being armed with guns, appeared to form the Khan's bodyguard. His Highness's arrival was private. No salute was fired, no guard of honor was drawn at or outside the railway station, nor did any of the officials come to the station with the exception of Captain Stratton.

His Highness arrived at Bellput from Bhag with 700 men on the 13th instant, and left for Quetta with only a few of the followers on the 14th. The party halted at Shahrig during the night, and the following morning the special conveying his Highness again started for Quetta, and in the ordinary course, would have arrived here at 3 p.m. At Kachlak, however, the engine of the train was disabled, and assistance was wired for from Quetta. At about 3-20 p.m. an engine under the charge of Mr. Patterson,

is not publicly known. The Wazir's men were not present at the time of the execution; and all that they know of the affair is that the executions were due to the Wazir not being on good terms with the Khan and certain of the officials who used to carry tales against him to the Khan. There is possibly some truth in this. As for the Wazir having designs on the Khan's life appears to be absolutely untrue. If the Wazir wished to murder the Khan he had many opportunities of doing so, and would not have waited to put his alleged desire into execution till he was called by the Khan to his house.

LADIES' CRICKET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

MARRIED vs. SINGLE.

THE Ladies' Cricket Matches, organised by Lady Harris, are more popular than ever. The second match of the season, Married *vs.* Single, came off at "The Glade" on Monday last, each side being made up of six ladies and six gentlemen, the gentlemen having to play with broom-sticks and to use the left hand only. The "Single" ones went in to bat first, but their attempt was not a particularly successful one, only 38 runs being put together by the whole side, Captain Morris himself contributing no less than 23. Several of the keenest ladies on this side were most unlucky, and did not appear to thoroughly understand the science of keeping their skirts in front of the wicket. The "Married" team did slightly better in their first attempt, scoring 42 runs. Miss Mackenzie, whose bowling was not treated with sufficient respect, took seven wickets off catches and one clean-bowled. This lady, at the rate she is going out, ought to have a very good average at the close of the season. The fielding of the "Single" was voted splendid. The "Single," with only four runs to the bad on their first venture, then went in to bat again, and the runs came so fast that they decided to close their innings after scoring 46 runs for the loss of but five wickets and to put their opponents in the hope of winning the match before dark. Miss Wodehouse, who was one of the unfortunate ones in the first innings, made a very stubborn defence. Her score of "16 not out" in the second innings was a splendid performance. The "Single," however, were not wise, as the result showed, in so hastily deciding to close their second innings, for the "Married" team being put on their mettle played up very strong, and won the match by six wickets. Mrs. Jones distinguished herself by carrying her bat for 18, and showed perhaps the best all round form. Her play at a critical period of the game was greatly admired; and in the first innings she captured six wickets. The spectators all agreed that the form shown was decidedly above the average, especially in the field. The men who took part in the match are convinced by the marks they bear on their hands that the ladies have improved in their powers of hitting. Lady Harris played very prettily, and her hits were as true as ever, but she has no luck at all.

The scores are appended:—

SINGLE.			
	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
Miss Turnbull, b Capt Smith	0	did not bat.	
Capt Morris, b Mrs Jones	23	b Mrs Prior	0
Miss Hutchinson, b Capt Smith..	0	b Capt Smith	0
Capt Poore, c Capt Grove, b Mrs. Jones	0	not out.....	23
Miss Wodehouse, b Capt Smith..	4	not out.....	16
Capt Hudson, i b w, b Mrs Jones.	3	did not bat.	
Miss Shuttleworth, c and b Capt Smith	0	c Mr Vidal, b Smith.	5
Mr Griffith, b Mrs Jones.....	0	did not bat.	
Miss Mackenzie, b Mrs Jones	1	c and b Capt Smith.	0
Capt Gabb, b Capt Smith	2	did not bat.	
Miss Vidal, b Mrs Jones.....	1	did not bat.	
Mr Edgerley, not out.....	4	b Mrs Prior	2
Total.....	38		46

MARRIED.			
	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
Mrs Smith, c Edgerley, b Miss Mackenzie	2	c Capt Gibb, b Poore	0
H E Lord Harris, b Capt Poore ...	5	b Capt Poore.....	1
Mrs Poig, c Mr Griffith, b Miss Mackenzie.....	11	c and b Poore.....	0
Major Von Donop, c Mr Griffith, b Miss Mackenzie	4	b Miss Mackenzie...	18
Mrs Jones, c Capt Gabb, b Miss Mackenzie	0	not out.....	18
Capt Smith, c Capt Poore, b Miss Mackenzie.....	4	not out.....	6
Mrs Prior, b Miss Mackenzie	0	did not bat.	
Mr Vidal, c Capt Morris, b Miss Mackenzie.....	5	did not bat.	
H E Lady Harris, not out	2	c Mr Griffith, b Miss Mackenzie	4
Dr Hill, c Capt Hudson, b Capt Poore.....	8	did not bat.	
Mrs Pengree, c and b Capt Poore.	0	did not bat.	
Capt Grove, c Capt Hudson, b Miss Mackenzie	1	did not bat.	
Total.....	43	Total.....	46

THE KASHMIR MURDER CASE.

A SIDE LIGHT FROM JAMMU.

A CASE which throws a side light upon the proceedings in the Sawal Singh murder case at Sialkot has been settled after a year's delay in Jammu, says the Lahore paper. The courts do not appear to be responsible for the delay; because somehow the accused appears to have been able to get the case transferred from the court to another in order to postpone the decision.

The accused, Hyat Muhammad, appears to have been a professional blackmailer and swindler who, while at Amritsar, got some inkling of the evidence which had been obtained for the case lately tried at Sialkot. Acting upon this he produced, or caused to be produced, certain forged documents incriminating Fakiriya Jamadar, whose name was prominently before the public in the Sialkot case. On the strength of these he wrote to the British Resident claiming the reward offered for the discovery of Sawal Singh's murderer, and also obtained the promise of reward from Main Inder Singh, son of Sawal Singh. The British Resident sent the case to the Jammu authorities. Fakiriya Jamadar's house was searched; but nothing incriminating was found, although a sealed packet of papers of some political importance was discovered and, at Fakiriya's request, handed over to the Maharaja. We have mentioned these papers, because on the strength of them a charge of intending to defame the Maharaja was made against Fakiriya; and on the other hand insinuations have been made that Hyat Muhammad's case was a got-up thing, in order to have Fakiriya's house searched and to obtain those papers. In support of the allegation that Hyat Muhammad was merely a tool in the hands of powerful enemies of Fakiriya, the fact that the former was able to get the case transferred from court to court, and to prolong the proceedings for a whole year has been quoted. These suggestions are, however, only side issues of the case in which Hyat Muhammad was charged with forgery and cognate offences in connection with the documents used by him to bring suspicion of Sawal Singh's murder upon Fakiriya. During the course of the case, Hyat Muhammad made a number of contradictory statements and conflicting confessions and failed to substantiate any of them with evidence. On the other hand, there seemed abundance of evidence to show that the documents on which his case rested were clumsy forgeries. This at least is the opinion expressed by Pundit Jia Lal, the Chief Judge of Jammu, in his judgment delivered on the 15th instant. In it he sentences Hyat Muhammad, on the charge of "fabricating false evidence to procure conviction for murder," to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, or in default six months' further rigorous imprisonment. The men whom Hyat Muhammad endeavoured to implicate with himself were discharged.

Such is the satisfactory termination of a case which disposes of one of the alternative issues of the Sawal Singh murder inquiry. A second issue was that which led to the conviction of certain persons still undergoing imprisonment at Jammu. A third formed the subject of the recent trial at Sialkot, when a number of accused were committed to the sessions. A fourth, so correspondents inform us, is likely to be opened shortly in a new direction.

CAPTAIN W. M. EDWARDS, Port Officer, Karachi, has been appointed Magistrate of the Third Class, in the Karachi District.

WE believe, says the Lahore paper, it is the wish of Raja Baldeo Singh of Poonch to open out his country by laying down a good road direct to Rawalpindi, via Kahuta, and a branch telegraph line from his capital to Kohala. The Raja has, we hear, been negotiating with a well-known engineer on the subject, but unhappily there is a party in that (as well as in every other) Native State which is adverse to the Raja's well-meant project. One of the reasons advanced by a prominent official of that State against the project of a telegraph line was "*Sukhabbar ek dum nikal jata*," from which remark we are inclined to think Poonch would be the better off for the roads and telegraphs the Raja is inclined to make.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 25th April were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri 24 feet 8 inches against 5 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Rain in Kohistan 59 cents and in Johi 15 cents. Rabi harvesting continues in Sehwan Division. Adavah crops in flourishing condition.

Shikarpur.—River 7 feet 7 inches against 2 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Reaping of wheat, gram and peas general. Cattle healthy. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Reaping of rabi crops almost completed and thrashing continues. Rain in one taluka 10 cents. Cattle in good condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Reaping of wheat crops general.

Thar and Parkar.—Wheat yied estimated to be ten annas owing to damage caused by rust and rats. General health good.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 22nd April 1893). —Picking of cotton in progress. Agricultural stock good. Fodder supply sufficient.

Panch Mahals.—Harvesting of rabi crops nearly completed. Cattle healthy. Fodder supply sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 22nd April 1893).—Rain for week, maximum in Thasra 20 cents, minimum in Borsad 9 cents, average for the district 4 cents. Harvesting of rabi crops completed. Manuring of lands commenced in some places. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach (Exclusive of the Jambusar Taluka).—Rain for week, maximum 10 cents in Amod, minimum 4 cents in Anklesvar. Standing crops in good condition. Cotton-picking and thrashing of wheat and jowari nearly completed. Preparations of lands for the next season in progress. Prospects and probable out-turn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Preparations of lands for cultivation have begun. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Kharif and rabi harvest and preparations for the next season continue. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—Thrashing completed in Nasik, Sinnar, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas and in progress in other talukas. Wheat slightly blighted in Sinnar Taluka. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Igatpuri and Chandor talukas, fair in other talukas,

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 30° warm on 19th, 2° warm on 20th, nil on 21st and 22nd, and 1° warm from 23rd to 25th. Vapour in air normal from 19th to 23rd, and excessive on 24th and 25th. Abnormal wind northerly on 19th and 20th, and southerly from 22nd to 25th; wind normal on 21st.

Thana.—Rab-burning in progress. Reaping of rabi crops finished. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rab-burning in progress. Agricultural stock and fodder supply good.

Ratnagiri.—Reaping of summer crops in progress.

Poona.—Rain for week 1.—Total rainfall of the district 20 cents; average of rainfall 2 cents. Harvesting of rabi almost completed. Lands are being prepared for sowing in the ensuing rainy season throughout the distsict. Sowing of hundi jowari crop commenced in garden lands of the Indapur Taluka. Probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Thrashing of wheat, gram and jowari completed in Sangamner and Akola talukas and in progress in other talukas. Lands are being prepared for next season throughout the district. Fodder and agricultural stock good. Jowari cheaper in Shrigonda and dear in Nevasa. Prices steady in other talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 22nd April 1893).—Rain for week:—Sholapur 4 cents, Pandharpur 5 cents and Sangola 42 cents. Reaping of rabi crops completed. Lands are being prepared for the next season in Sangola and Malsiras talukas. Prospects of rabi crops fair. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Rain in some talukas, maximum in Khatav 34 cents, minimum in Karad 3 cents. Lands are being prepared for next season. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Weather fair. Rain in Badami 55 cents, in Indi 28 cents and 2 to 20 cents in five talukas. Harvesting of rabi crops progressing. Cotton-picking continues. Injury by rats in two talukas. Lands are being prepared for next season in Sindgi. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 60 cents; total 1 inch 69 cents. Cotton-picking nearly completed. Lands are being prepared for next season.

Dharwar.—Harvesting of wheat nearly completed and that of late jowari commenced. Cotton picking in progress. Rain throughout the district except in Bankapur and Hangal varying from 70 cents in Kod to 10 cents in Hubli. Cotton slightly injured.

Kanara.—Slight rain above ghats except in Sirsi and Yellapur talukas. Preparations for monsoon crops continue. Agricultural stock good. Garden crops healty.

Rajkot.—Lands are being prepared for monsoon. Agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Agricultural stock in good condition.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock and standing crops in good condition. Cotton-picking continues in Baroda division.

REMINDED OF HIS DEAD MOTHER.

[EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.]

IT was from the latter part of August 1891. A friend and I had come down from Kamsgate to Minster, to see the venerable church there, which is a thousand years old. I entered the churchyard and seated myself upon a nameless grave while he went in search of somebody to unlock the doors of the edifice and show its wonders. In a few minutes he returned in company with an elderly lady, to whom he introduced me, saying she was the custodian and guide of the place. I gazed at her face for some moments without a word. If my own mother, dead and gone 15 years, had come back to speak to her only son, I should scarcely have been more astonished. For this woman was almost my mother's double; the same size, the same face, and some way of parting the hair and combing it in smooth bands from the forehead. I told her so, and we were friends before either fairly knew the other's name. What a queer world it is!

She then conducted us through the ancient fane, and spoke of the long-vanished past, of the monks and nuns who once sang and prayed within its walls, of the quaint carvings on the hard oak seats in the chancel, of that precious relic, the Cranmer Bible, which reposes in a glass box against a pillar, and of many matters besides, drawn from the apparently exhaustless well of her detailed and accurate information.

Finally, the talk veered round to the wholesomeness of the vicinity, the bracing nature of its sea breezes, and so on. Then our guide, Mrs Sarah Herd, said:—

"I have lived here in Minster 50 years, and seen many ups and downs. One of my sons is now in America, where he is doing well. He wants me to leave England and make my home with him, but I doubt if I ever shall. I am somewhat like that old yew tree out in the yard deeply rooted to this soil, and might be the worse for pulling up. Then I am getting on in life, and ills grow apace with age. In the spring of 1878 I had a serious attack. At first I scarcely knew what to make of it. There was no disease that I recognised in particular. I felt tired in body and weary in mind. There was much pain at my chest and back, and a kind of tightness at the sides, as though physical force were applied there to restrain me from moving. My appetite, which was usually good, fell away; and whatever I ate or drank gave me pain. and I lived almost entirely on bread and water. I was always in pain and couldn't sleep so as to feel refreshed by it. After a time I grew so weak as to be unable to go about my work. A bitter and sickening fluid arose into my mouth, and I perspired to such an extent that the sweat sometimes rolled off my face to the floor."

I (the writer) break in upon Mrs. Herd's story at this point merely to say that this tendency to sweat without the provocation of labour or of exercise is lways a sign of a debilitated condition of the system.

It means that the blood is impure and impoverished, the kidneys working badly, and that the body lacks nourishment and is living feebly on what was previously stored in it. In other words, the stomach has refused its duty and the other organs are in sympathy with it. Now, we will let the lady proceed, begging pardon for the interruption.

She went on to say:—"For a time I tried to cure myself with various domestic remedies, which sometimes answer. But they failed, and I consulted a physician. With all respect to the doctors, they occasionally failed too. This one did. You know there comes a time in all long illnesses when we get in some way used to pain and misery, and make no further efforts to get rid of it. In fact, we don't know how, and so don't try. For about three years I remained wretched and ailing, and dull unhappy years they were. My sufferings were beyond all I had ever known before, yet there seemed nothing to do but to bear them as patiently as I could. At this date, 1881, certain friends of mine spoke to me of the great benefit they had received from the use of MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP, for indigestion and dyspepsia. This threw light on my mind, although I cannot say it made me at once a believer in Seigel's Syrup. At length, however, in July 1881, I began to take it. In all I used six bottles, and found my health fully restored. Ten years have elapsed, and I have had no attack since. But if I do in future I shall know where to put my hand on the remedy."

Our visit being virtually over, we called for a few moments at Mrs. Herds' home, 2, High Street, Minster, Kent, and then wended our way back to Ramsgate.

New York, October 1891. C. M. B.

RANGOON LEPERS.

MR. HENRY CHARLES MOORE, late of Rangoon, writes as follows:—Forty years of beneficent English rule have changed Rangoon from a collection of bamboo and mat huts, built over a malarial swamp, into a large and wealthy city. Pilgrims as of yore flock from all parts of the country, to kneel on the platform of the golden Pagoda, and repeat the Pali sentences which they committed to memory while children in the Buddhist schools. They gaze in admiration at the wonders of the famous building—the tall gilded and jewelled spire glittering in the fierce sun, with a brilliancy that is perfectly dazzling; the huge images of Gautama Buddha; the hideous dragons; the horrible frescoes, and enormous bells. Truly the place is magnificent in its barbaric splendour; but there is one sight which fills every visitor, be he pilgrim, tourist, or European exile, with pity. On the steps of the main staircase which leads to the Pagoda platform sit, from morning till night, a number of poor Burmese lepers, who hold up their maimed hands and beg with husky voices from the passers-by. The condition of the lepers there and in other parts of Rangoon is something terrible. Most of them have their faces disfigured by the fearful disease, many are blind, and some that I saw were so mutilated about the hands and feet that they were compelled to crawl about on their elbows and knees. Unfortunately, the number of lepers in Rangoon increases yearly, and will continue to do so, for as the railways open up the country, the lepers will quit their native villages, where they are burdens to their friends, and go down to Rangoon to beg at the golden Pagoda. The pilgrims as they hurry by respond generously to their afflicted countrymen's appeals; but, nevertheless, leprosy is a subject which a Burman will not readily discuss with anyone, for he dislikes the very mention of it, preferring to forget if posible that the fearful disease exists. If by chance he should talk about it, he declares that lepers are being punished for their sins in a previous existence, and that if they lead meritorious lives they will be born again and live free from the terrible taint. It is quite certain, therefore, that while the Burmese remain Buddhists there is little probability of their ever establishing Leper Homes. But cannot we at home do something for the poor Rangoon Lepers? The Mission to Lepers in India would gladly start a Home in Rangoon; but their rapidly extending work and the increasing demands made upon them, render it impossible for them to do so, unless they receive the necessary funds. If they do open a Home, I am confident that it will do incalculable good, and that once started it will receive liberal support from the wealthy merchants, European and Asiatic, who reside in Rangoon. A proof of this has been already received, an English resident hearing of the proposed Home having generously offered to give 20 acres of ground as a site for it. This offer, coming from a gentlemen who resides in Rangoon, proves unmistakably that the great need which exists for such an institution is recognised in that city, and it will be a very great pity indeed if, through want of funds, no advantage can be taken of it. The Home would be conducted on the same lines as the one which the Mission to Lepers in India support in Mandalay. That excellent Home was started by the energy of the Rev. W. R. Winston, of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, who, being struck by the pitiable condition of the lepers in that City, collected funds, and had the place built previous to his departure from the country on furlough. Upon his successor, the Rev. A. H. Bestall, fell the duty of gathering in the first inmates, and this he did by going himself to their haunts and persuading them to enter the Home. Now, knowing and thoroughly appreciating its advantages, they come in willingly, and at the present time there are over 50 inmates. A Home at Rangoon would undoubtedly be as successful as the one at Mandalay, and I trust sincerely that all who can will contribute speedily to this most worthy object, addressing their communications to: Wellesley C. Bailey, Esq., Secretary and Superintendent of The Mission to Lepers in India, 17, Glengyle Terrace, Edinburgh. Contributions may, if preferred, be paid into the Alliance Bank, Simla, or the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, to the credit of the Mission.

"BRAIN-TAPPING."

THE most generally interesting article in the "Gentleman's Magazine"—and the whole number is excellent—is that in which Mr. A. Arthur Reade deals with "Brain-Tapping." "All men of letters," or of science, all writers well known to the public," (says Mr. Oliver Wendell Holmes) "are constantly tampered with in these days by a class of predaceous and hungry fellow-labourers, who may be collectively spoken of as the brain-tappers. . . . I do not find fault with all the brain-tappers. Some of them are doing excellent service by accumulating facts which could not otherwise be obtained." This is the text upon which Mr. Reade founds his paper. Mr. Reade ought to know something about the subject, since, if we mistake not, he is himself a successful practitioner of the "brain-tapping" art.

Professor Huxley, it seems, declares brain-tapping letters to be the bane of his life:—

"Many people," he says, "appear to have the notion that I am proprietor of a moral and intellectual dry goods store, and can provide them at once with an opinion on any topic that interests them from my extensive warehouses. I ought, no doubt, to feel the delusion an honour; but, as a fact, it is a dire oppression, and many a time makes me wish I had early recollected that wisest of sayings, 'Beatus qui latuit bene vixit,' and never put my name to a line of print." The grievance of heavy letter-bags is not confined to authors. The Lord Mayor receives not less than 30,000 letters in the course of the year, while Mr. Spurgeon is reported to have had as many as 500 a day. Popular clergymen seem to be badgered quite as much as authors. Canon Liddon was killed by correspondence; at least, he wore himself out by trying to answer the piles of letters daily inflicted upon him by thoughtless admirers. The complaint is chronic; but clergymen ought to console themselves by the thought that they only get a ripple of what comes like a wave upon editors and members of Parliament. Among statesmen, Mr. Gladstone has probably the heaviest letter-bag; but he never opens it himself. That task is undertaken by some member of his family, only one-tenth of its contents being seen by himself; but the replies to this small proportion make a serious inroad upon his time, for the veteran letter-writer scorns the aid of such labour-saving device as shorthand and type-writing. Authors in the front rank are usually bombarded with letters, which may be divided roughly into 4 classes: requests for opinions on some questions, appeals for money or autographs; and introductions to editors. The man who wants opinions about public questions should never trouble authors. Rather should he apply to Mr. McDougall or Sir Wilfrid Lawson, or to some of the many professional agitators. Authors really haven't time to study questions of the day, even if they had the disposition. So far as public questions are concerned, they are hardly better informed than Dante Gabriel Rossetti. During the French Revolution one of his friends burst into Rossetti's studio with the incredible news, "Louis Philippe has landed in England." "Has he?" said Rossetti calmly; "what has he come for."

WE could wish that the rumour which prevailed in Calcutta, a few days ago, that the Indian Mints were to be closed forthwith to the free coinage of silver, had some authority, observes the Allahabad paper; but all such reports at the present moment are founded on surmise. The Government out here are still left in the irritating state of uncertainty, which has been their lot for many weeks past. The recent telegram from our London correspondent conveyed to them probably more than they would otherwise have learned officially for some days to come; and they must continue to mark time "until furthers orders." The position may be summed up much as follows. The Secretary of State, impressed by the representations made to him from this country, assembled the Herschell Committee to advise him as to what steps should be taken to rehabilitate the rupee and save the Government of India from further loss by low exchange. That Committee, as we know, has so far failed to suggest any remedy. Its members are hopelessly divided in opinion, and their report must, in the end, consist more of a series of minutes expressing individual opinions, than the conclusions even of a bare majority with the minority dissenting therefrom, and from each other. This being so it is open for the Secretary of State to stiffen his back and take upon himself the solution of the question, in a measure. That is to say, he will be justified in declaring that, as Lord Herschell and his colleagues have no practical suggestions to make and have been unequal to advising him, he must act for himself. If Lord Kimberley reaches this frame of mind, all that he will have to do will be to give the Government of India a free hand to apply their own particular remedy. Then, and then only, will the closing of the Mints be within sight. As, however, no one can foretell what the Secretary of State may do, harassed as he is on the one hand by the gold bugs at home, and on the other by the authorities out here, it is difficult to calculate the chances of ultimate action. Such unquestionably was the Viceroy's opinion when he hinted at the possibility of further taxation having to be imposed, and certainly nothing has occurred since the Budget Debate to relieve the public mind of the anxiety which his Excellency's words then caused.

TRICKS OF INDIAN JUGGLERS.

MR. HERRMANN, the prestidigitator, in the course of an interesting review, in an American contemporary, of the needs of a successful practitioner of the black art, makes light of the much-lauded jugglers of India:—

It is because of their dexterous use of palmistry that the magicians of Europe and America to-day far surpass any that have gone before. This language may sound strange in view of the fact of the widespread celebrity of the East Indian conjurers. India has always been the Mecca of conjurers, and in quest of knowledge I visited it, remaining there some time. I am convinced that the marvellous stories related of East Indian jugglery are but the oft-repeated tales of travellers. The trick narrated by nearly every East Indian traveller, of the native tossing a skein of silk in the air and forming of it a ladder upon which he ascends, disappearing and drawing the ladder after him, I never saw, nor I could find anyone who could authenticate it. The other tricks which I saw peformed no magician of any pretension would reproduce. They were clumsily performed and of the most primitive order. The fact is, the jugglers are ignorant mountebanks performing on the public plazas, and trusting to the pennies they receive for their remuneration. Their tricks are centuries old, and, according to the laws of caste, descend fom tribe to tribe and from father to son. One or two of these tricks may be mentioned here as samples, because nearly every book on East India travels contains a mention of them. The cobra snake trick has always been most puzzling to travellers. Its performance and solution are as follow: A party of the jugglers, naked, with the exception of clouts about their loins, appear in the open marketplace. After a series of incantatory sounds, a cobra is produced and tortured into seeming frenzy until the bystanders, with bated breath, watch the proceedings, fearful lest someone of the dancing, howling jugglers may meet his death from the fangs of the maddened reptile. Suddenly, before the gaze of everyone, the cobra disappears as though "vanished into thin air," and the jugglers appear as disconcerted at the disappearance as the spectators. No trace of the missing serpent can be found, and the traveller is willing to pronounce the scene a marvel of East Indian magic. Yet how commonplace the illusion! The cobra was trained and tame. In the clout of one of the performers was an open concealed packet into which the cobra at a given signal, on the "motion quicker than sight" principle, leaped and coiled himself. The basket trick, in which a boy is placed in an empty basket, which is then perforated with the swords of the performers until both the blood upon the blades and his agonised shrieks convince the lookers-on that he is being murdered, after which he appears unharmed outside of the basket, is even more simple. This trick was fully explained and improved upon by Houdin. Its reproduction at this day would meet with derision. Its explanation is as follows: About the basket, which is apparently an ordinary bamboo clothes-basket with a lid, are grouped at least a half dozen of the natives, attired in long, flowing Indian robes. When the child is once fairly shut up in the basket, which is placed on the bare ground, the Indian fastens down the lid with leather straps, turning the basket on its side and resting his knee against it. The bottom of the basket thus turned towards the performer, the boy slips out through a cunningly-contrived trap in the basket and quickly conceals himself under the flowing robes of the magician, whose attitude renders such an action comparatively easy. His escape from the robes while the general attention is attracted to his screams, coming apparently from the basket, is even easier. The blood upon the sword is an extraneous matter and no part of the trick. The boy's appearance outside of the basket, and at some little distance from it, is all that is perplexing. And so of the other wonderful vanishing illusions of the East Indians. In every case their wide flowing garments insure the success and are the secret of the illusions. Their feats of sword swallowing are beneath contempt. The pupil in magic could learn nothing by a visit to India. The journey would be time wasted. The East Indian juggler never advances, never originates.

The conjurer exposes, by the way, the methods of spiritualists.

Of spiritualism, the less said the better. Hypnotism is a strictly legitimate science, destined in the future to occupy a large share of attention from the *savants* of the world; spiritualism is humbuggery pure and simple. I do not believe there ever existed a medium in the popular sense of the word, because such a being is supposed to be the victim of supernatural agency. I have never seen a spiritualistic manifestation that I could not reproduce through perfectly natural means. I have frequently gone hundreds of miles to see miracles and miraculous cures, and on close examination I have found them either gross exaggerations palmed off on the ignorant and unsuspecting or the results of perfectly natural causes. Magnetic and miraculous cures differ not in their case just as the trance of somnambulists is identical with that of the religious enthusiast. My denunciation of spiritualism needs both explanation and proof. The roll-call of spiritualists is not a long one, and why they are spiritualists is not my province to decide. My apology for any hurt to their feelings cannot be better couched than in the language of Archbishop Whately, who said: "When people have resolved to shut their eyes or to look only on one side it is of little consequence how good their eyes may be." A few proofs of the humbuggery of spiritualism as I have found it will prove of interest here.

The most ordinary manifestation of the medium's communication with spirits is known as spiritual rappings, originated by the Fox sisters. The scene is a number of people seated around a table, awaiting communications from the dead, to be indicated by categorical answers, yes or no, a certain number of raps having been decided upon as replying to questions affirmative or negative. Of course, the medium, as the interpreter between the living and the dead, gives the raps. This is the recipe of the Fox sisters: Fasten one end of a piece of elastic band, four or five inches long, to the middle of a pound-bar of lead, and the other end to a ring large enough to receive the toe of your shoe. Take another piece of elastic band, eight inches or more in length; fasten one end to the ring and the other end to the right leg, above the knee. Standing thus equipped, the bar of lead should not come quite to the ankle. Of course, this equipment is intended for a woman, and a long dress is necessary to conceal it. When sitting the raps may be made by putting the toe of the left foot through the ring, and with a slight movement causing the lead to strike the floor. And yet with this simple contrivance the Fox sisters humbugged the American public for years. Another and a better means of performing the raps is this: Take a piece of iron wire about five feet in length, with a hook at each end. Bend or hook it into a ring or screw-eye attached to the ceiling from which it hangs. To the lower hook attach the handle of a small deal box, held suspended about twelve or thirteen inches above the table. The people seated around the table, hands joined, await the replies of the spirit, supposed to be imprisoned in the box by the power of the medium. Any questions asked under this arrangement may be readily answered. Yet for many years this simple deception furthered spiritualism. It made no difference whether the answers were right or wrong. The votaries came to be deceived and believe, and they were deceived and did believe.

MR. W. A. WALLINGER, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Surat, has been granted one month's privilege leave.

MR. C. W. L. JACKSON, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Clerk to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, has been granted leave of absence. Mr. Henry Jeffrey, Deputy Sheriff, will perform Mr. Jackson's duties.

SURGEON-MAJOR O. H. CHANNER, M.B., C.M., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, has been allowed privilege leave for three months. The Civil Surgeon of Belgaum is appointed to act during his absence.

HERR LIEBKNECHT attributes the Ahlwart incident to Bismarck. Bismarck, he declares, has always acted by intrigue, violence, and corruption. He added: "It will take ten years to cleanse Germany from the filth he dragged her into." He added, "Bismarck is nothing now; but if it had not been that the Emperor wished to spare his grandfather's Mayor of the Palace, he would now be in prison." Lastly, Herr Liebknecht said he still waited to publish his memoirs relative to the Guelph Fund, adding that the era of the milliards would prove to be as dirty and scandalous as the Panama affair.

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DR. HERMANN ADLER, CHIEF RABBI OF THE JEWS.

IN the "Cartes de Visite" series in the *Weekly Sun* the writer thus speaks of Dr. Adler:—

"The Passover is at hand! Those were the words which rang in my ears as I entered Finsbury-sq. and knocked at the door of a modest, unpretentious house on the northern side of it. I knew that the great Jewish celebration was drawing nigh. All over the East-end I could see indications of it. Every Jewish shop window was full of those round, hard, perforated cakes on which the faithful live during the festival. On all sides I was reminded of that thrilling event in Jewish history when the Angel of Death swept through the land of Egypt and exacted the dread penalty of a king's obedience.

The door opened and I entered the headquarters of the Jewish faith in England. Passing through a suite of offices I came to a dimly-lighted room which appeared to be a handsome commodious study. All around the room were shelves piled to the ceiling with books, and a large table in the centre groaned beneath a load of literature. Seated at one end of the table was a venerable-looking man with a black velvet cap on his head. He was leaning over the table dissecting a heap of correspondence. As I took the chair by his side he looked up, and I saw the ruddy, smiling face of the chief Rabbi of the Jews—Dr. Hermann Adler.

The Chief Rabbi of the English Jews comes of a famous family of Rabbis. For 46 years his father held the high and honourable position which he now holds. When he came to England from Frankfurt Dr. Adler was only six years of age. He is now 52, and, from his ruddy, healthful appearance, seems destined to reach the mature age of his revered predecessor. After a brilliant career at University School, where he had Mr. John Morley and Sir Julian Goldsmid among his companions, Dr. Adler passed on to Prage, where he was looked upon as the most promising Hebrew student of the time. Leipsic conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and then he returned to London. For many years his preaching attracted the most cultured Jewish audiences in London to the Bayswater Synagogue, and such was the signal success of his ministry that when his father died he was unanimously chosen to occupy the high position he now so worthily fills.

He greets me with a pleasant smile as I disclose the purport of my mission. I am anxious to hear something from him about the great Jewish festival which is approaching. He leans back in his chair and talks to me with marvellous fluency. He is said to be an eloquent and impassioned preacher, and I can well believe it. He answers my questions with the volubility of genius. I ask him when the festival begins.

"On the evening of March 31," he replies, putting down his pen, throwing his head back and closing his eyes. "As you doubtless know, preparations for it have been going on for some time. In London there are six bakeries specially consecrated for the making of Passover bread. In the grinding of the flour every precaution is taken that there is no admixture of water—and consequent fermentation—and then the greatest haste is made to prevent the dough from leavening. As the Passover draws nigh, preparations are made for its reverent celebration in every true Jewish home. All the china and crockery used for food are changed, so that there shall be no admixture of anything that has been leavened, and the requisite arrangements are made for the services to be held on the two evenings of the Passover within the homes where the Passover bread and the bitter herbs are partaken of, and then hymns are sung and prayers recited in thankfulness for the great deliverance from the thraldom of Egypt. On the Saturday and Sunday solemn services will be held in the Synagogue, and these are generally crowded. Jews who never attend the Synagogue at any other time of the year always endeavour to be present at the services on the first day of the Passover. As a rule, we make collection at those services for some prominent and deserving charity. This year I propose to ask the various ministers, in concert with myself, to plead on the first day of Passover on behalf of the Free School, which is in sore financial straits."

"We heard a good deal about Jewish distress at the beginning of the year. Is it still existing?"

"There is no doubt that the distress is much alleviated. There is not that blackness of trade and consequent distress which existed at an earlier part of the year. Every effort has been made by the Jewish Board of Guardians and by the Jewish committees to provide for their distressed brethren—either by repatriating the helpless or sending the strong and sturdy to the United States and other parts of the world. Especially interesting are the endeavours of Baron Hirsch to found a Jewish colony in Argentina. Last week, I had a most interesting meeting with 15 delegates, representing 400 families who are about to emigrate from Russia to the colony established by Baron de Hirsch. The meeting was a most interesting one. The Baron advised them what to do, and told them how to do it, in order that there should be no hitch in the plans. When the people get there they will find houses ready for their habitation, and everything prepared for their comfortable settlement. Colonel Goldschmidt is at the head of the movement, and Baron de Hirsch reposes the fullest confidence in him. He is looking about for two other gentlemen to assist him in the heavy work he has in hand. Colonel Goldschmidt comes to England in May next, when I expect to hear the most favourable reports of the progress he has made. Great care, of course, has to be exercised in the selection of suitable colonists and this Mr. Arnold White is doing."

"I have no doubt," the Chief Rabbi continues, "that Baron de Hirsch's scheme will be a great success, and when the Emperor of Russia begins to see how the Jews in a place of safety contribute to the prosperity of their adopted land, he will realise that he has made a terrible blunder in forcing them to leave his country. We shall prove to him that in this great struggle for existence they are able to survive."

I studiously avoid politics but while the Chief Rabbi is on this subject I cannot help incidentally referring to the recent discussion in the House of Commons on the destitute alien question. The Chief Rabbi replies without a moment's hesitation.

"Yes, the upshot of that debate was that for the present the Government would take no steps to impose restrictions on immigration. One reason may be that, happily, immigration has lately decreased very much, but I am inclined to think that the reason is that the Government and the great leaders of public opinion—I had an opportunity lately of speaking on the subject with the Archbishop of Canterbury—put confidence in the leaders of my

PURE PERSONALITIES.

Ten members of the Cage Bird Club, established a few days ago, will be able to quote many royal examples in defence of their hobby. The Princess Beatrice's favourite cage-bird is the canary, and for many years the same might have been said of the Queen. When Mendelssohn was playing at Court on one occasion Her Majesty's birds were turned unceremoniously out of the music-room by their mistress's orders, because their powerful vocalisation disturbed the serenity of the gifted composer, who used to say that Her Majesty knew his compositions more thoroughly than anyone else in England. In recent years the Queen has found the singing of the yellow-coated birds too strenuous, and at present her canaries have given place to a bullfinch and a linnet. These follow her every-where, there being special provision for their comfort in the royal train, just as there is for the three pet dogs.

One of the sporting papers announces that the Prince of Wales is having a complete set of clothing made for his horses, with his crest and motto, which, of course, it is stated, will be "Ich Dien." As a matter of fact, observes a contemporary, the Prince has rebelled against the barbarous method of mangling the German, which should read "Ich diene." It is the same with the familiar feathers which are habitually grouped together, though the Prince, as an expert in heraldry, has always seen that for his own use the three feathers should be completely separate, each bearing on a ribbon the motto "Ich diene." It was in consequence of a representation of this nature being made to a well-known firm of soap-makers, that their portrayal of the Prince's coat of arms, to be found on the back cover of most of the periodicals of the day, will be observed to be correct as far as the separation of the feathers goes, though they are rendered as black on a white shield when they are exactly the reverse.

There should be a promising field of inquiry for the Psychical Society, says one of the Society papers in the royal palace at Stockholm, which of late has been the scene of a series of manifestations that, to say the least of it, are uncanny. Considering that the spectres which have appeared are vouched for on the unimpeachable testimony of the princes and princesses of the Danish royal family when lately on a visit to the Court of Sweden, the occurrences there of late are passing strange.

Princess Louise was found in a swoon after seeing, as she declares, a spectre standing near her when engaged in writing letters. Prince Christain tells the story that on entering one of the rooms in the palace he was transfixed with horror at the sight of a sanguinary struggle between a number of mysterious beings who barred his entrance; and only a day or two before the departure of the visitors, the Crown Prince of Sweden himself while playing at cards, was observed to grow deadly pale, and on being questioned, asserted that he had distinctly seen a gory spectre standing at the table. The palace at Stockholm has always been believed to be the home of ghosts, but to "lay" these spooks after the assassination of Gustavus III., the whole place was purposely demolished and rebuilt.

The late Duke of Bedford, says "Truth," was always morbidly shy, and as he advanced in life his love of seclusion became more pronounced. During the ten years that he sat in the house of Commons as Liberal Members for Bedfordshire, he rarely came down except when his vote was wanted. He was quite unknown in general society, and he hated "functions" so fervently that it was with the greatest difficulty that he was induced a few weeks ago to attend the Duchess of Devonshire's large party at Devonshire House. During the last two years his paramount and absorbing object had been to increase his personality, and every shilling saved was most judiciously invested. He found his estates in first-rate order, and he continued the traditional policy of the Dukes of Bedford, and expended a great deal of money in improvements.

A writer on "Sleepers in Parliament" in the "Million," recalls an old story which will bear retelling. On an occasion when Colonel Barre brought forward a motion on the British Navy, Lord North said to a friend of his who was sitting next him in the House, "We shall have a tedious speech from Barre to-night, I dare say he'll give us our naval history from the beginning, not forgetting Sir Francis Drake and the Armada. All this is nothing to me, so let me sleep on, and wake me when we come near our own times." His friend at length roused him, when Lord North exclaimed: "Where are we?" "At the battle of La Hogue, my lord." "Oh, my dear friend," he replied, "you have woke me a century too soon."

There is a story that when making his maiden speech thirty years or more ago, Lord Hartington yawned. Mr. Disraeli, seeing this, is reported to have said, "a man who can yawn in the midst of his maiden speech is capable of rising to the highest position in this House." In a way, this prophecy has been fulfilled, though it must be borne in mind that greatness was always thrust upon Lord Hartington.

Charles Gounod, the great composer, is a white-haired, stoop-shouldered man, with soft smiling blue eyes and a full beard of old gold copiously streaked with grey, and is much addicted to a seal-skin cap and a huge fur collar. He is somewhat given to posing on occasion, and there is just the slightest suspicion of affectation in his manner, which is profoundly sympathetic, but this dissolves an acquaintance, and he has a horror of anything cold or stiff. He is found of sandwiching his talk with poetic metaphors, and is altogether of an intensely religious and sentimental turn of mind. He is now 74, and lives, like Verdi, in complete seclusion save when composing some opera or oratorio, when he hurries to the privacy of an old cathedral town and hires a lodging in its very quietest corner, subsequently obtaining from the cure an order to work in the cathedral, which permission is never refused, so that it is quite a common thing in the churches of Amiens or Rouen to see him seated in the centre of the choir, flourishing his arms, or else pacing to an fro, occasionally penning notes with frantic haste.

Few composers who have risen to eminence have, says a writer in "Lippincott's," had more failures at the outset of their career than the author of "Faust." It is now 34 years since this most successful of modern operas took the musical world by storm and placed Gounod at the head of operatic composers. This success was more remarkable seeing that though Goethe's masterpiece had been previously set to music almost a hundred times, not one of these efforts was considered worthy of the theme.

A very amusing incident occurred a few days ago at a large and well-known book-seller's not a hundred miles from Trafalgar-sq., says the "Chronicle." The manager of this business is famous among book buyers alike for his courtesy and his wide knowledge of authors and their editions. So in cases of doubt he is always appealed to. On this occasion a distinguished-looking lady and her daughter wanted a volume of Edward Lear's works, but were not quite certain which one. "I feel sure," said the gentleman in question, "from what you say, that it is the old nursery rhymes volume you wish—the one, you will of course remember, with the nonsense verses in it, such as 'There was an old lady of Leeds.'" Ultimately the book was found, and the ladies left. Then the speaker suddenly recollected, to his inexpressible horror, that his visitor was no other than the Duchess o. Leeds

Professor Herkomer has explained to the Birmingham Royal Society of Artists how he painted "The Last Muster." "A terrible journey from the Alps with an invalid member of my family," said the painter, "a journey that took three weeks to accomplish," left enough courage in me to tackle a subject that one and all of my best friends and advisers said was an impossible one. The mass of red coats was unpaintable, the background uninteresting; and, above all, who would care for a lot of old men? I did not argue with them, but set my teeth, knowing within my heart that I could make something of it. One year's absence from the Academy Exhibition had already troubled me, and I felt that a gigantic effort had to be made to send in a telling picture the following year, if I intended to carry forward the good impression already made by my first picture in the Academy. But it was not until after Christmas of the same year, 1874, that I could commence this work. Then came the trial. The strain of the work was enough, but there was more for me to suffer, for when I returned exhausted from town I was surrounded by sorrow in my home that seemed endless. Still I worked—worked as if for dear life.

"Suddenly, when about half-way through the work, nature refused to support the spirit, and my health broke down. A week or two was lost in getting back sufficient strength to continue. On again, no time to reflect as to the possibility of a failure; only on, on, to finish it in time. At last the dawn of its completion came, and well within the time of sending it to the Academy. Before the week was out, however, the post brought me two letters from two members of the council—one from Sir Frederick (then Mr. Leighton, and the other from Mr. George Richmond—expressing the admiration council felt for my picture. Mr. Richmond went so far as to say that they showed their appreciation when the picture came before them by clapping hands."

A few years ago, Mr. Clunies Ross entered Edinburgh University, and attended classes which would give and all-round education. He was a diligent student, and in the evenings studied at the Heriot-Watt College. He is almost a pure Malay in appearance. On several occasions he visited Shetland, and the parish where his great grand-father had been brought up. His father rules the Islands with absolute sway, although there is a kind of council held when deliberation on important matters is needed. He listens to what the natives have to suggest, but he has the power of carrying out his own will.

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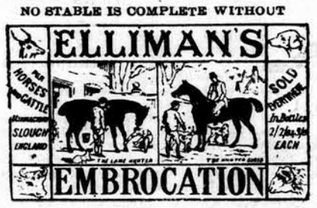

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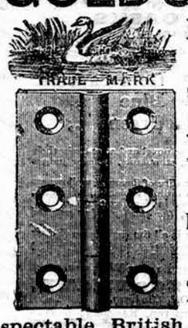

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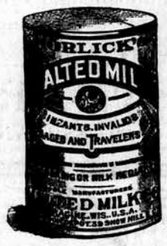

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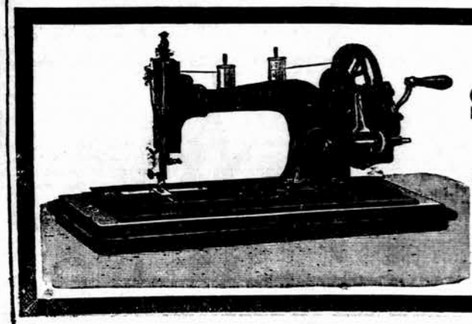

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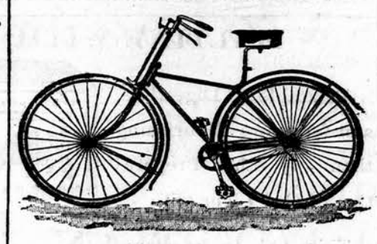

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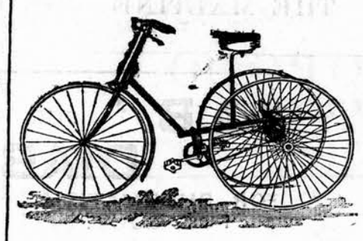

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